JUPITER
AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand.
J1

Regd. No. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XXV NO. 137 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1937 PRICE: ONE ANNA

Regd. No. B. 1065

JUPITER
GENERAL
is doing all classes of
INSURANCE Business.
J2

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE R. ASIATIC SOC.

Financial Crisis Threatens French Govt.

'HINDENBURG' ENQUIRY

Commission's Efforts Give Negative Result

BERLIN, June 10.

The findings of the German Commission to inquire into the "Hindenburg" disaster have been hitherto entirely negative, but the Commission will continue to work on the problem and will compare its conclusions with American experts working along the same lines.

The report says that the Commission has established that the landing was carried out with due care and in a perfectly correct manner, while the airship was technically in perfect order when landing started.—Reuter.

LL.D. FOR GAEKWAR AND ZAFRULLAH.

LONDON, June 10.

Earl Baldwin, Chancellor of Cambridge University, conferred honorary degrees of Doctor of Law on seven Empire delegates to the Coronation including the Gaekwar of Baroda and Sir Zafrulla Khan.—Reuter.

LUCKNOW PLUNGED IN DARKNESS

LUCKNOW, June 10.

Strong storm swept over Lucknow late this evening followed by a sharp shower, the first of the season several trees were uprooted and electric wires had snapped.

For some time the entire City was plunged in darkness, but later electric current was restored for a part of the city, while a part was still in dark. No reports of accidents have yet been received.

Reports from Gorakhpur state that on June 8 a severe storm blew there, causing great damage. Details are lacking —A. P.

Depleted Treasury And Shrunken Credit

NO POSSIBILITY OF NEW PUBLIC LOANS

M. Blum May Be Forced To Give Up Popular Front Slogan

SPSCIAL CABLE

France's economic and financial situation bids fair again to become front page news following indications that the coffers of the French Treasury are seriously depleted.

FALL IN RENTES

The recent sharp fall in 'rentes' together with the weakness of forward Francs discounts on which to-day widened to 100 centimes for one month and 300 centimes for three months compared with 81 and 284 respectively yesterday, amply reflect the prevailing nervousness.

DANGER TO POPULAR FRONT

The point which is arousing the most considerable discussion is how the French Government proposes to borrow in order to meet its maturing obligations.

It is pointed out that the present conditions rule out the possibility of further public loans and, therefore, it would appear that M. Blum may be forced to abandon the Popular Front slogan of "no increase in taxation".

TOWARDS DEVALUATION

Some are of opinion, however, that even increased taxation will not bridge the huge gap between revenue and expenditure and regard the inflationary measures, such as the issue of Bills for financing public works as unavoidable which is in turn maintained ultimately to lead to further devaluation.

RELIEF FOR NEWSPAPERS

Govt.'s Decision Re: Duty On Newsprint Considered Favourable

SIMLA, June 10.

It is expected that the Government of India's decision regarding the Duty on Newsprint will be announced shortly.

It is understood that the case for relief to newspapers has been favourably viewed by the Government. Enquiries show that there is, therefore, no urgent need for a deputation to come to Simla as suggested in the representation made by newspapers last month.—A. P.

PERTURBATION OVER STALIN'S PURGE.

MOSCOW, June 10.

Foreign observers are puzzled by the full implications of M. Stalin's continued purge. Interesting revelations are expected in the next few days, though observers rule out the prospect of a military revolt, of which rumours have appeared in the foreign press. What cases of disaffection there have been are not concerned with the rank and file of army but only commanders, who have been removed.

All key garrisons are commanded by officers recently appointed, who are undoubtedly loyal to M. Stalin, the latest purge involves a number of industrial officials, mostly working in Far Eastern area of the U. S. S. R. arrested for Trotskyist or wrecking activities. They are accused of ravaging industries under instructions of Japanese and German intelligence services.—Reuter.

RELIEF TO CEYLON INCOME-TAX PAYERS

SIMLA, June 10.

A concession of considerable benefit to those drawing an income from Ceylon and resident in India is contained in a recent amendment to the income-tax Law in Ceylon. Hitherto only non-residents drawing an income from Ceylon, who were British subjects and were residents of the United Kingdom obtaining relief from the Ceylon incom-tax where the rate applicable to their total income was less than the rate at which they had paid the Ceylon tax by a recent amendment, this concession, formerly only applicable to the United Kingdom, has been extended to British subjects resident in any part of the British Empire.

In this way the Ceylon Income-tax Law is brought into line with Sec. 48 of the Indian Incom-tax Act under which non-resident British subjects obtained refunds of dividends, interest or securities, etc., taxed at the source at the difference between the rate at which the tax was deducted and the rate applicable to the total income. As a result, a number of individuals, who are resident in India and derive an income from Ceylon, will receive welcome relief. —A. P.

MINISTERIAL SERVICES

SIMLA, June 10.

A communique notifies for information that for the Ministerial Services, First and Second Divisions, an examination will be held on June 15 and that no candidate, who is a subject of an Indian State will be considered for appointment of the results of the Examination unless he obtains a declaration under Sub-section 1, Section 262, of the Government of India Act 1935. Candidates who have previously secured a declaration under Section 96—A, of the Government of India Act, 1919, will not, however, be required to obtain a fresh declaration.

The details regarding the issue of the declaration should be obtained from the Resident or other Political Officer attached to the State concerned.—A. P.

Bombay Puppets Become Desperate

Congress Plan For Big Putsch

'Parle Meeting To Launch Four Weeks' Campaign For Party M. L. A's.

With the approach of the first session of the newly constituted Legislatures, the Bombay Congress Party will intensify its activities and carry the message of the Congress to every nook and corner of every constituency in the Presidency. This was gathered by a "Chronicle" representative from enquiries made at the Congress Headquarters.

Ministers' Desperate Efforts

The Legislature is expected to be called in the third week of July at Poona and the stop-gap Ministers have been trying their best to get as many supporters as they can. All kinds of methods are tried to wean away as many members as possible. They know they have to face the music and their attempts, therefore, in that direction are said to be like that of desperate men.

FOUR WEEKS' CAMPAIGN

Their activities are being closely watched, by every member of the Legislature. The Congress Party which is meeting at Bombay on the 19th and 20th of this month will plan out a detailed programme of action. Congressmen, whether legislators or not will carry on a whirlwind propaganda against the 'Interim Ministry'. The detail of the four-weeks campaign will be decided upon on the 20th of this month.

The Secretaries of the Bombay Legislature Congress Party have circularised all the members of the Party regarding the meeting of the Party which will be held at the Satyagraha Chavni at Vile Parle under the Chairmanship of Mr. B. G. Kher, the Leader of the Party.

This is the second time that members of the Party are getting together after the elections, the first time being in March last when they elected the leader of the Party.

AT PARLE CHAVNI

Mr. B. G. Kher will first address the meeting which will meet at 11-30 a.m. He will review the whole situation since March last, including his interview with Lord Brabourne, the Allahabad resolution and his recent talks with Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel at Tithal.

The Party meeting will then consider the draft Constitution of the Party. They will also elect members of the Executive Committee of the Party, who will consider the necessity of forming different Sub-Committees to make special studies of several vital problems concerning the Presidency, like the repressive laws, land taxation, local grievances peculiar to each constituency etc. They will recommend to the meeting of the Party the formation of these Committee.

WORK FOR M.L.As

The most important decision that the Party meeting will take will be regarding the programme of work for the members of the Party during the intervening period between 20th of June till the summoning of the Legislature. The Leader of the Party is expected to give a detailed programme of work for all the members as to the way in which they have to carry on work in their respective and neighbouring constituencies.

The Secretaries of the Party have asked the members of the Party to immediately communicate with them regarding the boarding and lodging arrangements during their stay in the city.

GENEROUS OFFER

"A Friend of the Party" say the Secretaries "has offered to meet the 3rd class return railway fare and boarding and lodging expenses of those members who may not be in a position to meet their own." Volunteers will meet the members on Saturday morning at the Vile Parle Station. Arrangements would be made for members for short excursions to places of interest if desired. On Saturday night there will be a Grand Variety entertainment at the Cawasji Jehangir Hall at which Mr. B. G. Kher will preside. There will be luncheon party to the members at the Chavni on Sunday morning while there will be a evening party at 6 p.m.

"Every member" say Messrs. Master and Shantilal Shah, the Secretaries of the Party, "is expected and should make it a point to attend the meeting."

SIMLA REACTION TO ZETLAND'S SPEECH

Bihar Governor's Way Out Of Ministerial Deadlock?

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, June 10.

Responsible opinion here does not regard Lord Zetland's speech as closing the door against the Congress.

Even more significant than the Secretary of State's explanation is the Behar Governor's speech, which reached Simla to-day. One point, which was raised in the recent discussions was that in the case of difference of opinion between the Governor and the Ministers leading to a crisis there should be no burking of responsibilities. It is pointed out that the Behar Governor makes it clear that Ministers would be free to let the public know that their advice was rejected by the Governor. This is materially different from the position under the 1919 Act, which prevented the Ministers from stating publicly that they had been overruled by the Governor and explaining details disagreement, but it remains to be seen how far the Behar Governor's assurance would help in securing an understanding in the present situation.

MAHATMA'S STAND.

Gandhiji's objective is to evolve convention according to which the Special Powers of Governors would not interfere with ministerial responsibility—in other words, if Ministers act in a manner which goes against the Governor's special responsibilities the Governor should dismiss them or call for their resignations. Practical effect in use of Special Powers would be the same for whether the Ministers resign or are dismissed, it would result in immediate deadlock. In fact the only way in which Governors can let real Ministerial Government in other words the present Constitution function is to avoid conflict, with the Majority Party and thereby prevent resignation of Ministers.

FINAL SOLUTION.

The real point, however, is to fix responsibility when owing to disagreement with Governor in Constitutional crisis occurs. Does the Bihar Governor's assurance offer a way out—at least as preliminary to further conversations for the purpose of satisfying Congress viewpoint?

The final answer can only be found if Governors have the wisdom to summon immediate meeting of Legislatures and confer again with the leaders of the Majority Parties.

POLICE OFFICER JAILED

Sequel To Extortion Of Large Sum Under Threats

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, June 10.

Madhusing Vijayasing, Sub-Inspector of Detroj, was sentenced to-day for six months rigorous imprisonment for extorting a large sum of money from Patel Shanker of Moti Rantay, under treats.

Col. Contractor To Be Madras I. G. Of Prisons

OOTACAMUND, June 10.

It is understood that Col. S. G. Contractor I.M.S., Superintendent of the Madras Penitentiary, will be appointed to act as Inspector-General of Prisons, Madras.—A. P

Madras Governor For Ganeshkhind

OOTACAMUND, June 10.

The Governor, accompanied by Lady Marjorie Erskine, left for Kirkee this afternoon His Excellency returns to Ootacamund on the 16th after staying a couple of days at Ganeshkhind Government House as the guest of Lord Brabourne.

Lady Marjorie Erskine is leaving for England on the 12th from Bombay.—A. P.

10 TRIBESMEN KILLED

Sequel To Sniping At Dosalli Camp

SIMLA, June 10.

"On the night of 8th and 9th June," states a Government 'communique' on the Waziristan situation, "there was some sniping at the Dosalli and Piazha Camps.

"A very successful minor action was fought during morning by a platoon of the 2/8th Punjab Regiment (2nd Indian Infantry Brigade). This platoon was engaged on road protection duty, about two miles south-east of the Coronation Camp. As the platoon was advancing to the piquet position on the ridge enemy estimated at forty opened a heavy fire from a concealed position in the scrub. The platoon, assisted by light tanks, at once attacked and drove off their assailants, inflicting casualties, which are reliably estimated at 10 killed and wounded.

"Our casualties subject to confirmation were, 2 killed and 2 wounded."—United Press.

Four-Power Patrol Ship Protection Pact

Germany, Italy & France Agree To British Proposals

LONDON, June 10.

Italy and France have accepted the British proposals regarding the procedure for obtaining agreement on the assurances necessary for the protection of patrol warships in Spanish waters. It is expected that the final draft proposals to be submitted to the two parties in Spain will be approved by the four controlling Powers either to-day or to-morrow.

Reply To Soviet Protest

Meanwhile Mr. Euan Wallace, acting Chairman of the Non-Intervention Committee, in reply to the Russian Note protesting against the Four-Power discussions informed M. Maisky that in the British Government's view, there is no infringement of the rights of the Non-Intervention Committee involved in the procedure being followed.—Reuter.

SPANISH GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE

LONDON, June 10.

It is expected that the Spanish Government will accept the proposals for the protection of control ships in principle, although making some reservations. They may ask for an assurance that German and Italian warships will not repeat attacks like the Almeria bombardment. No opposition is expected from the insurgents.—Reuter.

SOVIET PROTEST

LONDON, June 10.

On the eve of the Conference at which it is hoped that Britain, France Italy and Germany will reach an agreement on the restoration of Non-Intervention Patrol in Spain the Soviet Ambassador M. Maisky has written to the Non-Intervention Committee protesting at the Four Power Negotiations.

M. Maisky contends that discussions on the measures for guaranteeing patrol ships against attacks should be undertaken only after full discussion by the Committee and with the knowledge of all Powers represented on it.

M. Maisky also alleges that "Deutschland" was bombed when she was not concerned in patrol duties, suggesting that she was stationed in Spanish waters for "altogether different purposes."—Reuter.

ELECTION CLASH ECHO

Lahore Congress Leader And 6 Others Arrested And Bailed Out

LAHORE, June 10.

Seven Muslim workers, including Mr. Sheikh Mohammed Hyat, the senior Vice-President, City Congress Committee, Mr. Mohamed Yusuf, a press reporter, and Mr. Abdul Malik, a Socialist, were arrested this evening by the local police on a charge of creating disturbance at a meeting on May 26 at which there was a clash between the supporters of Maulana Zafarali Khan and Mr. Abdul Aziz, the Congress assembly candidate.

After the meeting Mian Ferozuddin Ahmad, the local Ittihad leader had complained to the police against certain "Red Shirts" for having created a disturbance.

The arrested men were produced before the magistrate and released on furnishing sureties for Rs. 2,000 each.—A. P.

STOP PRESS.

EDEN ON WORLD SITUATION

LONDON, June 10.

The international situation in the world to-day is definitely less acute than this time last year, declared Mr. Eden in a message to his constituents at Warwick; but any relaxation must be used to bring about a further improvement. The influence of the British Commonwealth of Nations is a factor of first importance in such an endeavour. The service of peace will continue to be the constant pre-occupation of the Government of Great Britain.—Reuter.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

1 ANNA PER WORD—MINIMUM RE. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the Sentinel at half anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words——"Box No. (——) The Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Educated Ladies for Free training in office and secretarial work. Free boarding arranged for deserving Hindu. Royal College, Main Road, Dadar, Bombay. (8510)

Wanted Influential Agents, Organizers, Inspectors and Branch Secretaries on handsome salary and commission to represent a leading Life Office. Apply to the Secretary, The Raj Luxmi Mutual Insurance Society, McLeod Road, Karachi. (5616)

Wanted, as Teacher, an undergraduated with Hindi as Mother Tongue, strong in English and having experience of teaching. Applications should be sent before 14th June, directly to: Principal, Sheth A. P. High School, Santa Cruz. (5620)

Wanted an efficient, qualified and experienced Needle-work Instructress for full time work. Apply with copies of certificates, etc., before 14th June to: Principal, Sheth A. P. High School, Santa Cruz. (5621)

Every Office require typists, stenographers. Learn typewriting shorthand. Fee Rs. 3 upwards. See personally Miss Waller, Brentford Shorthand School, Forbes Street, Opposite Greaves Cotton. (8515)

Wanted for the Sylvan Star Insurance Trust, Ltd. Kashmere Gate, Delhi, Branch Organisers for the Bombay Presidency and Kathiawar States. Permanent position. Men of experience and influence should apply to Dr. C. L. Mohindra, Ph.D., Managing Director, Post Box No. 156, Delhi. (5602)

Wanted from July a qualified Instructor to teach woodwork and metal work to middle and high school classes at Kotah. Salary Rs. 50-5-75 p.m. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials to the Director of Education, Kotah, Rajputana. (5539)

154. TRAINING INSTITUTIONS

Dutton's 3 Day Shorthand. Only 6 rules and 29 characters. Practice quickly gives speed of 150-200 words per minute. Write now for Free First Lesson:—The Dutton College, London, Indian Headquarters, Delhi 6. (8474)

164. FOREIGN LANGUAGES

Mlle. Christine, French Teacher, newly arrived, open for lessons. Apply Lentinage, 3rd floor, Arthur Bunder Road, Fort, or 'phone 30708. (8505)

415. SILK MERCERS

Lovely Silk, Cream white, very decent and durable. No cotton thread. 9 yds. x 54" for 6 shirts at Rs. 6 Post free. Money back if unapproved. Girson Knitting Works, Ludhiana, 5. (8487)

534. CAFES AND RESTAURANTS

Cafe Health, near Currency Bank, Fort. An ideal place for vegetarians and non-vegetarians. Special accommodation for Ladies. (8512)

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion
1st Insertion	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	.. Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSCE. CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

Notice having been given of the loss of Policy numbered 108110 on the life of Shrirang Narayan Prabhu Khanolkar of Khanoli Dist., Ratnagiri, a duplicate policy will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date. Bombay 10th June, 1937, Allum, Bharucha and Co., Managers. (5622)

MINERVA MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Temple Bar Building, 70, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 11th day of June, 1937, at 3 P.M. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1936.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To re-elect Mr. Manekla Premchand, who retires under Article 107 of the Articles of Association, as a Director of the Company.
4. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd day of May 1937 to the 11th day of June 1937, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.
N. SIRUR & CO., LTD.,
Managing Agents,
V. N. CHANDAVARKAR,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 22nd April, 1937.

N.B.—The Dividend, when declared, will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company on and after Tuesday, the 22nd June 1937, between 12 noon and 3 P.M., on week days, other than Saturdays, and between 12 noon and 1-30 P.M., on Saturdays, to Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Members on the 21st May 1937, and who have paid all dues to the Company whether in respect of the calls on their shares, interest thereon or otherwise. Shareholders are requested to intimate change of address, if any. 5548.

Public Notices.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF BOMBAY

College Examinations—1937-38

APPLICATIONS ARE HEREBY INVITED for the appointments of Examiners at the College Examinations to be held during the year 1937-38 and should be sent in to the Secretary in the prescribed form so as to reach him NOT LATER THAN SATURDDAY THE, 26TH JUNE, 1937.

2. Form of application may be obtained on application to the Secretary.

3. CANVASSING, "DIRECT OR INDIRECT", WILL DISQUALIFY AN APPLICANT FOR APPOINTMENT AS EXAMINER

D. K. BHARUCHA,
Secretary.

19, New Marine Lines,
Bombay, 11th June, 1937.
5609.

THE INDIAN STEEL & WIRE PRODUCTS, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Certificate No. O. P. 17 for five Ordinary Partly Paid Shares Nos. 17235/239 both inclusive in the above Company, registered in the name of Mr. Sohan Singh is reported to have been lost and that an application for the issue of duplicate certificate in respect of the same shares has been made to the Company's Managing Agents, to whom any objection against the said application should be made within thirty days from the date mentioned below after which no claim will be entertained and the duplicate certificate will be issued.

The public are hereby cautioned against dealing in any way with the above shares said to have been lost.

Dated the 1st day of June 1937.
Per Pro INDRA SINGH & SONS LTD.,
BARDER SINGH,
Director,
Managing Agents.
The Indian Steel & Wire Products, Limited.
6, Hastings Street, Calcutta.
5617.

THE BOMBAY UGANDA COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 18th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 28, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, 28th June, 1937, at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To Receive and adopt the Directors Report and Audited Statements of, accounts for the year ended 31st December 1936.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To confirm the appointment of two new Directors.
6. To pass such resolutions as the Shareholders may think fit in respect of the existing arrangements specified in the Directors' Reports or such of them as the shareholders may desire to continue.
7. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 21st June, 1937, to Saturday, the 10th July, 1937, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
C. PARAKH & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Bombay, 28th May, 1937

N.B.—The Dividend if sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office 28, Apollo St. Fort, Bombay, on and after Monday the 19th day of July 1937, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 21st day of June 1937, to whom Dividend Warrants will be posted to their registered addresses. Intimation of any change of address should be given to the Company Immediately.

Note:—The arrangements and a statement of the interest of the partners in the firm of Agents and/or Directors in the firms and Companies concerned in the arrangements referred to in the item No. 6 above, appears in the Directors' Report. 5619.

AVOID HAIR-DYE

By this oil, white hair growing black, if fails to remain so for ever, guarantee of returning double price. Truth has been proved by certificates. For some white hair Rs. 5, for more than half Rs. 9.

BAL KALA STORES,
P. O. Kamdsirari (Darbhanga).

Legal Notices

NOTICE OF SALE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that PURSHOTAMDAS VALLABHDAS MEHTA has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. Any person having any claim or claims or interest in or to the said property, or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, residence, use, maintenance, charge or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 31, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 7 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim or claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

The Description Of The Properties

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax tenure land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the West side of the Old Hanuman First Cross Lane in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 292 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 705, New No. 3218, Old Survey No. 73, New Survey No. 1647, Cadastral No. 798 of Bhuleshwar Division and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 1490 to 1492 and Street Nos. 2-1-2 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Old Hanuman First Cross Lane; on or towards the West by the property being another portion of New Survey No. 1647 and belonging to Hargowandas Jamnadas Ramji and Purshottam Jamnadas, on or towards the North partly by the property of Hargowandas Jamnadas Ramji and others and partly by the property formerly of Laxmidas Vandravandas but not of Jugmohandas Jamnadas Modi; and on towards the South by the property of Goolabrai Kedarmal.

SECONDLY:—All that passage to the North of the premises First described containing by admeasurement——square yards or thereabouts and bearing along with other hereditaments Collector's Old No. 705, New No. 3218, Old Survey No. 73, New Survey No. 1647 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 798 of Bhuleshwar Division and bounded on the South by the hereditaments and premises first described on the North by the property formerly of Laxmidas Vandravandas but now of Jagmohandas Jamnadas Modi; on the West by the passage belonging to Sir Manmohandas Ramji and others and on the East by the said Old Hanuman First Cross Lane.

Dated this 10th day of June, 1937.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
(5628)

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY NO. 663 OF 1936.

Re.: FARDUNJI ADERJI ZAVERI, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Ballwala House, Kareiwadi, Girgaon Road, lately a cycle merchant doing business in his own name at Princess Street, Kalbadevi upto August 1934, and now a servant in the employ of King & Co., Perambulator merchants at Thakurdwar, Bombay: ..... An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 20th July, 1937, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 10th day of June, 1937.

S. J. RAHIMTOOLA,
Insolvency Registrar.
5627.

Auction Sales.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLEARED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Acts of 1879 and as from time to time amended under instructions from the Manager, Bombay Port Trust Docks, Messrs. MENESSE and CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 15th June 1937, at 2 p.m. (Sale Warehouse) at Alexandra Docks the following goods: 92 cases crape paper, garlic, films, enamelled signboards, confectionery: sewing machine; motor tyre and Battery: 3 cases cork sheets, etc.

MENESSE & CO.

The Company Leaves for Nasik on 20th Next

Under the Patronage of HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAR OF BARODA

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI

AT

BALIWALA GRAND THEATRE—BOMBAY

SATURDAY the 12th June at 3 p.m.

AMRITSIDHHI

SUNDAY the 13th June at 3 p.m.

SOUBHADRA

Booking at the theatre daily from 8 to 11 a.m. and 5 to 8 p.m.

THE EMPIRE

Daily 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

THAT NIGHT IN PARIS

. . . They didn't want to make history—they just wanted to make love!

WALTER WANGER presents

CHARLES BOYER • JEAN ARTHUR

HISTORY IS MADE AT NIGHT

with LEO CARRILLO • Colin Clive

Directed by Frank Borzage

Released thru United Artists

Also showing Mickey Mouse in "MOOSE HUNTERS"

NEXT SATURDAY
ROBT. FLANERTY'S

"ELEPHANT BOY"

Plans Open. Phone 20286.

Defied the Riots! And Drew the Crowds!

It had never happened before in the History of showmanship of Bombay.

SAGAR MOVIETONE'S
BEST PICTURE of the MONTH

'Jagirdar'

Starring:—

MOTILAL & SURENDRA

with

BIBBO — MAYA — YAKUB & BHUDO ADVANI — PANDE — SANGATHA

—"A LOVE YARN told in A LOVING WAY"—

Direction :: MEHBOOB.

—CURFEW SHOWS—
DAILY AT 3 & 6 P.M.

ROXY

The Theatre that Defies the Riots
QUEEN'S ROAD.

REVENUE REMISSIONS AND SUSPENSIONS IN C. P.

Govt. Communique Gives Details Of Relief Operations

NAGPUR, June 10.

The C. P. Government have issued a 'communique' to-day replying to the charge levelled against them in the meeting of the members of the Provincial Legislative Assembly held on May 11 and convened by the Congress Party, that the Government was indifferent towards the sufferings of the agriculturists.

The Government state that full scale of relief is now applied to mitigate the incidence of recent depression to all areas, irrespective of their previous agricultural history and all suspended arrears in excess of one year's demand are now automatically remitted and in accordance with this policy, the Government have made very large sacrifices by granting remissions and suspensions of land revenue and Taccavi, which amount, for the last 16 years ending the 1st October, 1936, to Rs. 74.11 lakhs and Rs. 236.13 lakhs respectively and of Taccavi Rs. 23.79 lakhs and Rs. 126.80 lakhs respectively.

Large amounts of the unsuspended demand left uncollected show that officers have followed the instructions to show leniency to deserving cases and that coercive processes have been confined to genuine cases of wilful default.

RELIEF OPERATIONS

The 'communique' further gives in detail the measures such as suspension of grazing dues till the harvest is reaped, adequate distribution of Taccavi, operations of the Debt Conciliation Act, which have successfully scaled down the debts of the agriculturists, percentage of remissions being from 30 to 60 per cent. Other measures such as the Usurious Loans Amendment Act, the Moneylenders' Act and the Reduction of Interest Act adopted by the Government, have substantially contributed towards the relief of indebtedness. Land Mortgage Banks have been established, whose jurisdiction has recently been extended to 15 more Tahsils. Debt Conciliation Boards are working in 44 out of 80 Tahsils or Taluks, and the Government hope very shortly to open the Boards in seven more Taluks or Tahsils. The limit of the debt, which can be conciliated has been lowered to Rs. 50 in certain Tahsils or Taluks or their part and the highest limit has been fixed at Rs. 50,000.

During the current year, Government has granted remissions and suspensions amounting to Rs. 4,37,296 and Rs 8.85,746 respectively in the whole province, according to local needs. (The figures are up to 8th June, 1937).

FOR FURTHER RELIEF.

Taccavi amounting to Rs. 9,37,000 has been placed at the disposal of revenue officers for distribution to agriculturists. Government have, under consideration, further measures of giving further relief. Government have received representations from the District Association, Yeotmal, the Berar Provincial Congress Committee and the agriculturists from Bhandara and the backward tracts of Dharni. Government passed orders regarding the collections of land revenue in Yeotmal District, accepting the main request of the District Association and the other representations are being under examination.—United Press.

U. P. THREATENED WITH SHORTAGE OF COTTON SEED

LUCKNOW, June 10.

The United Provinces is threatened with paucity in cotton seeds for sewing purposes, which is likely to have very serious effect on this year's cotton crop of the province.

A strong representation in this connection has been made to the Agricultural Department of the U. P. Government, by the Secretary of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce, Cawnpore. In the course of the same, the Secretary states that the Agricultural Department should immediately be instructed to investigate the matter, with a view to arrange immediate importation and distribution of suitable seeds to the places where the shortage is evident. If possible, he adds, such seeds should be distributed throughout the cotton-growing areas of the province on the face of nominal price.

He further adds that, with the over-production of sugar-cane in the province, the ryot is naturally desirous of growing cotton, but seed for sowing purposes is not available.

He, therefore, recommends that prompt action should be taken, if this year's crop is to be assured. —United Press.

CORONATION ALMS FUND

Distribution Among Bombay's Needy

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

The Collector of Bombay reports that the collections for the Coronation Alms Fund started by His Excellency the Governor amounted to Rs. 10,421-10-0. But of this amount 1,020-1/2 bags of rice costing Rs. 6,437-11-0 were distributed at various centres in the city at the rate of one pallee of rice to each man, woman or child, to the number of over 25,700. An exact account was kept of the rice distributed and the Committee had to pay only for this amount. The incidental charges amounted to Rs. 92-15-0.

After deducting these, the balance available was Rs. 3,894 which has been distributed among the following 13 benevolent institutions on a "per capita" basis according to the number of destitute inmates or destitute persons cared for by the institutions, the amount received by each institution amounting to approximately Rs. 1-14-0 for each person so cared for.

Children's Aid Society; District Benevolent Society; Industrial Home for the Blind; Bombay Presidency Women's Council Rescue Home; Bombay Institution for Deaf Mutes; Society of St. Vincent de Paul: St. Anthony's Home—Destitute poor of all denominations and creeds who attend at the various conferences in the City to receive food, clothing and other relief; Victoria Memorial School for the Blind; Society for the Protection of Children in Western India; Happy Home for the Blind; E. F. A. Leper Home, Trombay; Helpless Beggars' Relief Fund; Indian Sailors' Home Society; Acworth Leper Home.

RICKSHAW PULLER KNOCKED DOWN

Car Driver Gets Jail And Fine

CALCUTTA, June 10.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate has sentenced C. Armes a European to nine months rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 or three months additional imprisonment on a charge of having rashly and negligently driven his car along the theatre road on March 20 and collided with a rickshaw fatally injuring the rickshaw puller Jung Bahadur Pasma and injuring Manmohan Sil and Rashmohan the two occupants.

The fine or any portion of it if realised would be paid to the heirs of the deceased puller.—A. P.

EDUCATION BUREAU TO BE REVIVED

Reference Library Of Books & Periodicals Will Be Maintained

SIMLA, June 10.

It is understood that the Government of India have decided to revive the Bureau of Education in India, which on the recommendation of the Indian Retrenchment Committee of 1921 was abolished in the interest of economy.

The work of the Bureau has since been continued on a very limit scale by the Education Commissioner with the Government of India.

The Bureau will now be revived with the following functions:—

(1) To maintain a Reference Library of educational books and periodicals.

(2) To collect and disseminate limited scale by the Education problems in various provinces.

(3) Issue from time to time educational pamphlets and occasional reports likely to be of interests and value to Provincial Departments of Education.

(4) Issue annual report on Progress of Education in India and quinquennial review of Education in India and

(5) Supply of information, on Educational subjects at the request of Provincial Educational Officers.

The Bureau will be under the control of the Educational Commissioner with the Government of India and the secretary Central Advisory Board of Education, who is appointed by the Government of India to be Curator of the Bureau.

A Library of educational books, which will gradually be extended, has recently been attached to the office of the Central Advisory Board of Education. Books may be consulted by any one interested without payment of any fee.—A. P.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

EXPRESS BLOCK

WE HEREBY INFORM our Patrons that we are reopening our Studios TO-DAY, which had to be closed down due to a fire on the roof of our building.

We regret the inconvenience caused to our Patrons during these five days.

EXPRESS BLOCK & ENGRAVING STUDIOS,
30, Medows Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.
5626.

REJUVENATION.

If you want to preserve your good looks or to recapture lost loveliness the first thing you must learn is that perfect beauty is dependent upon a healthy skin structure. Health alone cannot preserve facial beauty. You must aid health in combating destructive forces. As the outer skin decomposes with age it must be removed to reveal the fresh youthful complexion that lies beneath. And the best method, experts agree, of giving Nature a helping hand is the regular use of Mercolized Wax. Buy an ounce or two of this wonderful complexion wax from your chemist, smoothing a thin film over face and neck nightly, invisibly, but none the less effectively, the wax removes the wrinkles, exchanging faded, discoloured complexions for youthful loveliness. Give Mercolized Wax a trial and you will also give your complexion new youth and beauty.

Mercolized Wax contains no animal fat.

BANK OF HINDUSTAN LTD.

35, Churchgate St., BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE: MADRAS

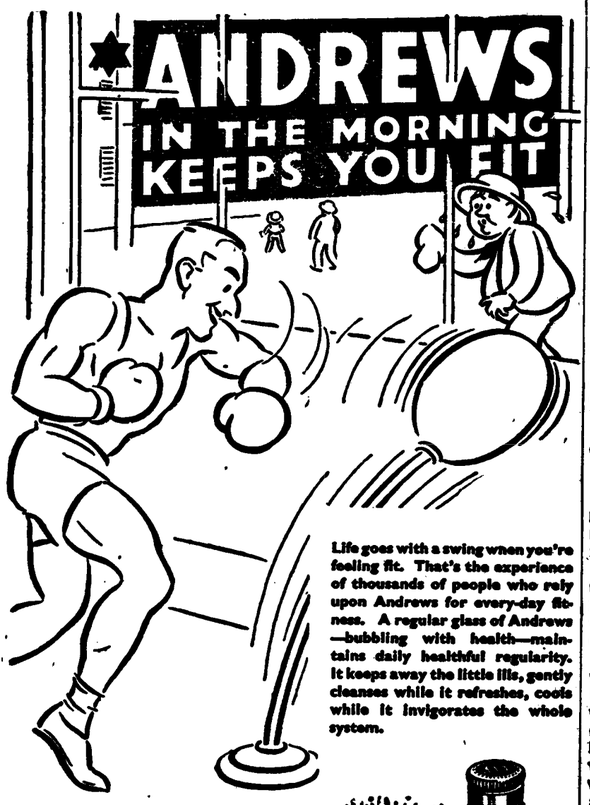
BRANCHES: Bezwada, Bezwada Bazaar, Bombay, Calicut, Cannanore, Coimbatore, Madura, Mangalore, Pollachi, Tellicherry, Tiruppur, Triplicane (Madras), Nellore.

SUB-OFFICES: Udumalpet, Bodinayakanur and Ballapatam.

PAY OFFICE: Payyanur.

A BRANCH OF THE BANK HAS BEEN OPENED AT NELLORE, AND THE BRANCH UNDERTAKES ALL KINDS OF BANKING BUSINESS.

ANDREWS IN THE MORNING KEEPS YOU FIT



Life goes with a swing when you're feeling fit. That's the experience of thousands of people who rely upon Andrews for every-day fitness. A regular glass of Andrews—bubbling with health—maintains daily healthful regularity. It keeps away the little ills, gently cleanses while it refreshes, cools while it invigorates the whole system.

By removing impurities from the system, Andrews maintains a healthy blood-stream, with a clear skin and complexion. It is also a valuable cooling agent in cases of prickly heat.

EFFERVESCING—COOLING
REFRESHING

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Thursday.

'Winning numbers' and 'Races' were associated in the defence of an accused, Sorabji Bomanji Kerawalla, who was fined Rs. 93 or in default to a month's rigorous imprisonment by Mr. Khambatta at the Girgaum Court on finding him guilty on a charge of theft.

The Magistrate observed that the case was contested strenuously with much hard swearing on both sides.

It was clearly a case wherein, the parties, one or the other, had strongly perjured themselves.

The complainant in the case, Kuverji Dhunjishah Kerawala, is a distant relative of the accused.

The complainant suspected the accused of having stolen from his purse a sum of Rs. 63-2-0 from underneath a mattress in his house on March 20 last.

The accused was found later at the Race Course where he was stopped and questioned in the presence of two or three people.

The accused is alleged to have admitted his guilt and promised to pay the money back soon.

A pronote was also executed by the accused in regard to the same.

Later, on the refusal of the accused to pay the money, the matter was reported to the Police who arrested him on April 13th last.

The story of the accused in the Court was that the complainant laid a bet with him which he declined. Finding that he was winning, the complainant demanded Rs. 63 from him as his share and forced him to pass a Pronote promising to pay the money in a short time.

The Magistrate agreed with the prosecution story and observed that he had no doubt in his mind that the story of the accused was false and dishonest and sentenced him as stated above.

An echo of the last general elections to the Bombay Legislative Assembly, was heard to-day, when the Chief Presidency Magistrate imposed a fine of Rs. 75, on Sheik Suleman Sheik Kasam, who was charged with personation.

On February 15th last the accused went to the polling booth at the Anjuman Islam High School, and attempted to vote in the name of Isuf Ahmed, an absent voter.

He was, however, caught and handed over to the police.

The accused pleaded guilty and prayed for lenient treatment. He was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 75 as stated above.

That they were carrying on Sutta business under cover of a milk-shop was the allegation made against Harichandilal Nathuram and Pumalal Maniram, when they were produced along with four others before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Thursday.

It was stated that on the morning of Tuesday, May 8, Sub-Inspector Desai of the Esplanade Police raided a milk shop situated at No. 52, Second Marine Lines, Dhobi Talao.

Six persons, including those named above, who were found in the shop, were arrested. Satta chits and marked coins found in the shop were also taken charge of by the police.

The arrested persons were bailed out till June 24.

The names of the other four persons are:—

Bhagwati Rampratap, Bahadur Bindesari, Matabir Zingori, Sobhnath Kamta.

Mr. E. W. Flower, a well-known Fire Insurance assessor of Bombay, has been arrested at Aden on a warrant issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

He is being brought to Bombay to-day by the S.S. "Ranchi" to answer charges of cheating in respect of a sensational fire insurance case.

On receipt of the complaints from many people of the locality, Inspector Gooch of Nagpada Police arrested Mustafa Hussain Asgerali and six others on Tuesday night.

It is stated that the suspects were responsible for many cases of extortion and assault.

To enable the Police to make further enquiries, suspects No. 1 to 3 were remanded into custody and the rest released on bail by Mr. I. S. Haji, at the Presidency Magistrate's Court, Mazagaon, to-day.

For contravening the Police Commissioner's order in regard to carrying of lethal weapons, Abdul Majid Shahbuddin was arrested at Null Bazar on Tuesday evening.

It was alleged that Abdul was walking along Vithalbhai Patel Road and was accosted by a Maharbawri Section constable.

A search of the person of the suspect, resulted in a kirpan nine-and-a-half inches long being found.

He was bailed out at the Girgaum Police Court till the 24th instant.

Stated to be responsible for many stabbing outrages at Bapu Khote Street during the riot, Mussa Haji Ahmed, (35) a hawker was arrested on Tuesday evening by the Pydhoni Police.

He was placed before Mr. I. S. Haji and was remanded into custody till June 24 at the Mazagaon Police Court to-day.

16 Suspects Discharged

For alleged contravention of the orders of the Commissioner of Police, ten persons were arrested on Tuesday night and were placed before Mr. W. K. Mankar at Worli Jail to-day.

They were ordered to be bailed out by the Magistrate.

A verdict of accidental death was returned to-day by the Bombay Coroner's Jury at the inquest held on Babibai Tukaram (6), living in Chorwadi, at De Lisle Rd.

It was stated by the father of the deceased that on the 30th May last at about 4-15 p.m. he was seated on the footpath of Chorwadi, selling vegetables.

His daughter was with him. She went playfully to the footpath on the other side of the street and was running across the street to come back to him when she was knocked down by a motor lorry, which appeared to be going towards Byculla. The driver stopped at some distance. The girl was removed to J. J. Hospital where she died on the 3rd inst.

Three men are alleged to have waylaid a youth on Friday last, near the Worli Chawls and deprived him of the cloth he was carrying.

They were remanded at the Dadar Court to-day on a charge of theft.

Dadoo Keshav Shinde, a 25 year-old mill-worker, living at Ferguson Road is alleged to have been beaten to death by a money-lender, Sayed Mahomed Azam Sayed Mir Gul on Tuesday night.

It is stated that the money-lender demanded his dues from the worker on Tuesday last and when Dadoo gave him Rs. 5, he asked him to accompany him to his shop.

Dadoo Keshav, it is stated, was not seen going out till 11-30 p.m. and that when he returned home he was groaning with pain. He died the next morning.

Sayed, the money-lender who was arrested by the police, is alleged to have threatened another of his debtors in the same manner. The police seized sticks and a mattress with some blood marks on it.

An inquest was held to-day on the body of a mill worker named Dadoo K. Shinde (25) residing at Fergusson Road.

It was stated that, he had borrowed some money from a money-lender. On Tuesday Sayed the moneylender met Shinde and demanded his dues. Shinde borrowed Rs. 5 from some one and offered the sum to the money-lender. The money-lender was not satisfied and told Shinde to come to his "Pedhi."

Shinde went to the money-lender's place, where the money-lender lived, and was not seen going out till 11-30 p.m. the same day. Shinde returned to his home groaning, holding his sides as if in pain. He lay down in his room all the night and died the next morning in his room.

Some time later, the Delisle Road police station received information and made inquiries. They found that there were marks of violence on the body. The Police also seized some sticks and a mattress with what appeared to be blood stains. The police believe that, Shinde had been severely beaten with sticks, as a result of which he died.

The Delisle Road police have arrested Sayed Mohommed Azam Sayed Mir Gul in this connection.

KURLA HAWKERS SUCCEED AT LAST!

All Demands, Including Recognition Of Unions Granted

The long drawn out struggle of the Kurla Hawkers has, at last, ended in complete success of their Union. All their demands have been granted, the Union is recognised and only members of the Police Department are permitted to deal with hawkers with the result that the Administrator can no longer interfere with their activities.

The following letter has been addressed by the District Superintendent of Police, Bandra, to the Sub-Inspector, Kurla, for action and to the Administrator and Messrs. Jambhekar and Suryavanshi, Secretaries of the Kurla Hawkers' Union for information:—

Visited Kurla, went round the town with the Administrator, Kurla on the 18th May 1937 and appointed stands at various places where the hawkers of Kurla could be permitted to ply their trade without inconvenience to the public or obstructions to traffic in the streets.

Drew up draft conditions how hawkers were to be permitted to ply their trade.

Sent a copy of these conditions to the Administrator, Kurla for remarks and also to S.I. Hakim to consult the Hawkers' Representatives and report.

Read Administrator's No. O/1085 dated 29th/31st May 1937.

Read S. I. Hakim's reports dated 21-5-37 and his Confidential No. 96 dated 1-6-1937.

Having considered all the facts and studied the correspondences, the following instructions are issued.

(1) A list of all stands where they are situated, number of hand carts appointed to occupy each stand should be prepared by S. I. Kurla and copies supplied to:
(a) The D. S. P.
(b) The Administrator.
(c) Each hawker.

(2) The hawkers are not restricted to specified hours on the stands but may do business on them at any time.

(3) When proceeding to or returning from any appointed stand, each hawker must keep to the left of the road (i.e. left of road in direction in which he is moving) as close to the left edge as possible.

(4) He may halt at any place, which must be clear of (i.e. not less than 30 yards from) corners and side roads for a period not exceeding 3 minutes to do business, but cannot halt again to do business within 200 yards of his last halt.

(5) Only members of the Police Department are permitted to deal with hawkers for their control.

(6) These instructions to apply on Sundays and holidays the same as on all ordinary days and occasions.

(7) It is a matter between the Administrator and the hawkers as to what tax they should pay.

Fourth Flight To Kathiawar

Due To Heavy Booking Extra 'Plane Will Fly On Friday

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Air Services of India Ltd., write: "The 8 seater 'Plane "Dragon Rapide" with full load of passengers and parcels left for Kathiawar this morning according to schedule.

This flight completes the 4th prospecting flight as per original programme. All the flights have been successfully carried out right through with fullest load of capacity and we are very hopeful of having a rush of passengers in future if the same continued public patronage is extended. Although this flight is the last of the prospecting flights owing to rush of passengers going to Bhavnagar and Kathiawar States we intend to carry on few more flights if Monsoon does not come in the way and obstruct landing facilities at Kathiawar.

As mentioned above, due to heavy bookings, we intend to run an extra 'plane for Kathiawar on the evening of Friday the 11th inst., the passengers being Rajkot State Officers.

"BASIC ERROR" IN DEPORTATION ORDER

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Wazidulla Dulla Khan, alleged to be a returned deportee, was discharged from custody by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, but was arrested immediately after by the C. I. D. this morning.

DEPORTED IN 1933

The Palton Road Police arrested him under The City Police Act on May 26. It was stated that he was a subject of Rampur State and that he had been deported from Bombay in 1933 under the Foreigners' Act as an undesirable. He had been placed under remand.

To-day the police applied for his discharge as nothing incriminating had been found against him and as he would be further dealt with by the Government of Bombay under the Foreigners Act.

Mr. Joachim Alva, Advocate who appeared in the absence of Mr. F. G. R. Khairaz, Bar-at-Law, for the suspect requested the court to detain him in magisterial custody for another fortnight.

He stated that there was a basic error about his deportation in that he was not a subject of Rampur but was a British subject born in British India

He urged that it would help the accused to establish this claim if he were retained in custody as otherwise he would be soon deported.

The Magistrate said that he could not interfere in the matter. He told Counsel that he could go to the High Court if he wanted to take further action, as no other authority could interfere. He then discharged the suspect.

He was later on taken into custody by the C.I.D. to be dealt with under Section 4 of the Foreigner's Act.

BANK SECURES STAY OF ORDER

Stay of execution of his order granting Mr. Shamdasani the inspection of the books of the Central Bank of India, was granted by Mr. I. S. Haiee on Saturday last in response to an application made by the Bank.

The Bank stated that they required some time as they were going to move the matter in the High Court for a revision of the order.

According to the Magistrate's previous order, Mr. Shamdasani was to have begun the inspection of the books on Monday last.

Burglar In Temple

How a temple situate at Khoja Street, Bara Imam Road, was broken open and ornaments and cash worth Rs. 1,400 have been stolen, was visited by the pujari.

The pujari who visited the temple every morning had left everything in tact on Tuesday morning. The next morning, he found the lock of the box forced open and two crowns of the idols, necklaces, gold bangles and nose rings removed. A sum of Rs. 300 kept in the box was also found missing.

The lock on the front door was in tact and the burglars had made their entry into temple by bending the iron bars in the window.

The Dongri police are making inquiries.

Mahatma Gandhi will leave Tithal on June 10, via Bardoli 'en route' to Wardha. Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel may accompany him as far as Bardoli.

GOOD-BYE TO ACID STOMACH

New Alkaline Way to Quickly Relieve Sour Stomach, Headaches, Colds, Neuralgia and Rheumatic Aches and Pains

Ninety percent of the people who suffer with these common, everyday ailments are victims of EXCESS ACIDITY. Scientists tell us that to keep well and healthy our bodies must be slightly more alkaline than acid.

Most of us bring on an excess acid condition by over-eating, drinking and smoking too much, late hours, loss of sleep, over-work, over-exertion, or over-indulgence of some kind. This upsets our normal alkaline balance—excess acid accumulates in our system—and then we suffer with Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Gastric Pains, Headaches, Colds, Neuralgia, and Rheumatic Pains. Unless this condition is corrected—unless the excess acid is neutralized, our suffering from these ailments will increase and serious and dangerous illness is likely to follow.

Now science has developed a remarkable alkaline tablet that quickly corrects this excess acid condition. It is a new and better way—a safe, harmless way to relieve the pain and discomfort of ailments caused by Excess Acid, and at the same time restore the normal alkaline balance in the system.

This new product is Alka-Seltzer. It is one of the most remarkable preparations ever developed. You drop an Alka-Seltzer tablet in a glass of water and it makes a sparkling, alkaline drink that neutralizes the excess acid and gives almost instant relief from the pain. It is a DOUBLE-ACTION remedy. It relieves the pain and also corrects the cause of the trouble—EXCESS ACIDITY.

Alka-Seltzer is pleasant-tasting, absolutely harmless, safe for children as well as adults. It is not a laxative, so can be taken at any time.

At all Chemists in two convenient sizes. Try it today.

Do as the Dentist Does—

use POWDER

THERE is nothing known that will clean and polish teeth so quickly and leave them so gleaming white—as POWDER.

That is why the dentist, when cleaning your teeth, as you know—always uses powder.

As it is only the powder part of any dentifrice that cleans, a dentifrice that is ALL POWDER—just naturally cleans best.

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Powder is ALL POWDER—100% cleansing properties. This is more than twice the cleansing properties of tooth paste. It therefore lasts twice as long.

Even as a neutraliser in acid mouth conditions, Dr. Lyon's Tooth Powder is just as effective as Milk of Magnesia.

100% Cleansing Properties
Twice that of toothpaste

No Pumice—
No Destructive Grit
Cannot possibly scratch the softest enamel

Lasts Longer
—Costs Less
Outlasts tooth-paste 2 to 1

Dr. LYON'S TOOTH POWDER

America's Biggest-Selling Dentifrice

Convince yourself that Dr. Lyon's does all we claim—FREE!

MARTIN & HARRIS LTD., Sudama House, Witteet Road, Bombay
Please send me free a three weeks' supply of Dr. Lyon's Tooth Powder.

Name.....
(Please print name)

Address..... BC. 12.
.....NO.....

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A dependable but harmless —LAXATIVE TABLET—

- Ensures perfect evacuation without any griping
- Keeps both body and mind in perfect trim
- Eats like chocolate and can be taken chewing

* * *

BENGAL CHEMICAL
CALCUTTA ::: BOMBAY

Agents:—ORIENT DRUG AGENCY, Princess Street, Bombay 2.

MANAGING AGENCIES NOT WANTED

Insurance Companies Flourish Better Without Them

With regard to the representation of the Life Office Association on the Indian Insurance Bill that is before the Indian Legislative Assembly—a prominent Insurance Manager interviewed by the "Bombay Chronicle" on the question of the managing agency of insurance companies observed that the views expressed in this regard by the Life Offices Association are not quite correct from the point of view of the interests of the general public vis-a-vis the Insurance Companies.

"In the first place" he said, "a bank or an insurance company by its very nature is a quast public institution—and as such should be completely free from influence of any vested interests. Credit institutions, such as banks and Insurance Companies—which are responsible for development of national industries and capital supply should in all possible ways be out of undue influences of an individual or a small group of individuals—as has been the experience of operation of the managing agents in India.

NOT SUPPORTED BY FACTS.

"Moreover the contention of the Life Offices Association that the managing agents have been responsible for the rapid development of insurance business in India is not supported by facts. Whatever might be the case of the Managing agents services with regard to manufacturing concern where a great deal of nursing and spade-work, including the initial capital supply, is needed in initial stage and occasional finance required at various stages is not true of Insurance Companies.

"This will be evident from the comparison of the magnitude of the business of the Insurance Companies in India—between Companies managed direct by the Board of Directors, and those under the Managing agents. Such a comparison will reveal the fact that Companies directly under the management of the Board of Directors are as flourishing as those under the managing agents if not more. It might be a news to many that some of the very big Indian Insurance Companies which are at present under the managing agencies to-day were started and flourished without managing Agents. It was only after such Companies were prospering very well that they were brought.

"There are not many Insurance Institutions in India under managing agency control which can be said to be prospering very well—or at least in any way better than those Companies—which are managed by the Board of Directors.

"With regard to the fear expressed by the Life Office Association that without managing agency new concerns are not likely to be started is absurd and baseless—and is not supported by facts in this or other countries Fact will show that there have not been many Insurance Concerns in India where at the start managing agents have come forward with large capital —capital requirement of such Insurance Concerns being comparatively small. What is wanted in the Indian Insurance world to-day is clean and healthy concerns—with adequate capital—and distributed well—so as to inspire greatest amount of confidence."

TAX ON LANDS UNDER WATER

Privy Council Judgment In "Permanent Settlement" Appeals

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

Judgment was delivered to-day by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in fourteen consolidated appeals between the Secretary of State for India in Council and the Midnapore Zemindary Company, Ltd. The appeals arose out of suits in which the company sought a declaration of the invalidity of certain proceedings taken by the Revenue authorities in the course of which orders had been made purporting to enhance their rent.

Lord Maugham, delivering judgment, said that all the houses dealt with in the suits, which lay in different districts along the sides of the river Padma, had been part of a "permanent settled" estate.

LANDS UNDER WATER

The revenue survey in this part of Bengal took place in 1853—4, and shewed the suit lands to be dry land of the revenue paying estate. In 1867—8 there was another survey and the suit lands were shewn to be then under water. In consequence a deduction was made from the revenue payable by the Zemindars to the Government.

The Permanent tenure holders received no abatement of rent and it would seem that they claimed none. In 1913 the locality was again surveyed and action taken to assess the land revenue. The lands in suit having appeared above water were treated as land added to an estate paying revenue directly to the Government.

The plaintiff company contended that the lands in suit, being part of a "permanently settled" estate, could not validly be subjected to a fresh assessment of land revenue, notwithstanding that they had reappeared above water after abatement of revenue while they were under water.

The company further contended that if the lands could be reassessed to revenue the Settlement Officer could not fix a rent according to the assets of the tenures without regard to the fixed rent at which they were held.

SETTLEMENT OFFICER UPHELD

In the first six appeals the Secretary of State maintained the right of the Settlement Officer to disregard the contractural rate of rent.

Their Lordships' conclusion was that on this part of the case the Secretary of State's appeals must be dismissed with costs.

The remaining eight appeals arose out of money suits whereby the plaintiff sought repayment from the Government of rents realised from them on the basis of the settlement proceedings in addition to the fixed rents of their tenures. Four of these, being appeals by the Secretary of State, were governed by the decision already announced and must be dismissed.

ALLEGED ERROR

The remaining four appeals, in which the plaintiff company complained that the Bengal courts had, by an error applied against them Article 16 of the First Schedule to the Limitation Act, would be allowed, and the decrees of the trial court veried by including those items of the plaintiff company's claim which had been disallowed as barred by limitation.

The plaintiff company would get their costs in the trial court and High Court. The plaintiff Company would get from the Secretary of State their costs of the consolidated appeals, but the Company must pay the costs arising out of a special leave to appeal granted on 26th June, 1933, which appeal was abandoned.—Reuter.

MONOPOLY RUINS SUBJECTS

Rajkot Organises Relief For Dhrangadhra Subjects

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT (By Mail).

Under the auspices of Rajkot Anti-Monopoly Committee a public meeting was held near Grain Market on Tuesday evening, Mr. U. N. Dhaber presiding.

Addressing the Rajkot State Subjects, Mr. Dhaber traced the history of different forms of monopoly by the Rajkot State, due to this, the system has been ruinous to trade prosperity and remarked that if the River Aji had been an ocean, the State could have earned lacs of Rupees by way of customs.

Messrs. Jethalal Joshi, Lavanprasad Shah, Jivraj Motichand, Odhavji Aya, Nathavi and others also addressed the gathering. They all condemned the monopoly of various articles and pressed for their immediate withdrawal by the State.

Three resolutions were unanimously adopted. The first resolution touched the monopoly system the ruin it brings to the subjects and merchants and evils it brings in to the business community, the second urged the repeal of these monopolies on Ice, Sugarcandy, Sugar Crystal, Cinema Cologne Water etc. and the third referred to the waiting of a deputation on the State authorities and a long memorandum duly signed by thousands to be forwarded to the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot.

Gandhiji's Decision

Great satisfaction is expressed by the general public over the decision of Mahatmaji regarding the friction between "Janmabhoomi" and its proprietors on one side and its old colleagues on the other.

Low Matriculation Results

Another disappointing feature was the results of the last Matriculation examination held under the new regulations of the Bombay University.

The local Alfred High School entered 142 students of whom only 19 passed, while 2 out of 7 and 2 out of 15 were successful in Sheth G. T. High School for Girls and Saurashtra High Scholl while Agency and Dhrangadra High Schools each, scored 6 out of 22.

Dhrangadra School achieved the credit as M. M. Shah with 499 marks secured the Sir Geroge Legrand Jacob Scholarships. Two other students scored 435 and 451 marks.

House Breaking

Of late, cases of housebreaking at night are increasing in Rajkot proper. During the last 5 days, 11 cases of housebreaking near Grain market are recorded by the police who are making every effort to trace the culprits but till now no clue is available.

Dacoity In Junagadh State

A dacoit named Pola, whose relatives were harassed by the Junagadh State authorities, has openly come forward to belabour the people whoever come in his way. The State police have been keenly watching his movements. No success is achieved so far. It is reported that he has to his credit, till now a number of dacoities and high way robberies.

Arts College At Rajkot

At long last, the Bombay University granted affiliation to the Dharmendrasinhji Arts College at Rajkot.

It opens from 21st June. A duly qualified staff is already selected but their names are not yet known.

The cost of erection of the building Principal's quarters and hostels has come to Rs. 1,26,000.

The college can accommodate 62 students in the hostels while the total fees come to Rs. 70, 75. 80 and 85 are fixed for F.Y.A. arts and science, inter arts and science respectively. These term of fees are more than double of those in Bhavnagar and Junagadh Colleges.

The number of scholarships is not adequate while the State subjects who pay Rs. 30,000 by way of conservancy tax annually and who also contributed more than half the erection cost, have not received due relief from heavy fees.

Relief To Dhrangadhra Subjects

Last year, rains were scanty throughout the Dhragandhra State and consequently crops were hardly 50 p.c.

Only a day or two ago, Rao Bahadur Dave, Vice-President of the Council of Administration has issued an order empowering the Seva Samiti to distribute 1001 maunds of food-stuffs among deserving people. Though late, it will give some relief to the poor subjects.

Scarcity of fodder and water is acutely felt in Dhrangadra State. There is no provision for regular supply of water. The Maharajan saw the cattle dying for want of fodder and started subscription with Rs. 1,000. The fund will swell to Rs. 5,000. Boring works are also under sinking.

The same miserable plight of the cattle is reported from Bhavnagar, Junagadh, Jamnagar and Amreli villages. An appeal is issued over the signatures of prominent people of the places to save in time, the poor cattle from destruction and starvation.

His Majesty's Birthday

George VI's birth-day was celebrated to-day when salutes were fired from the State and Agency batteries. Sweets were distributed to the children and poor were fed.

ENDURANCE SWIMMING

Young Student Remains In Water For 36 Hrs. And 14 Mts.

(From A Correspondent.)

NAOGAON, (Rajshahi), June 6.

Streeman Sailish Chandra Bannerjee, a 17-year-old student of Naogaon K. D. H. E. School, displayed a wonderful endurance swimming performance, recently at Naogaon.

Both his hands and feet tied, he remained in water for 36 hours and 14 minutes, beating the previous record of 33 hours and 10 minutes established by Motilal Das.

Bannerjee, when he came out of water was garlanded and given many presents including a silver medal.

This promising young swimmer is shortly proceeding to Calcutta to participate in junior championship endurance swimming contests.

I. A. BOAT COVERS 2,000 MILES IN 16 HRS.

LONDON, June 10.

The Imperial Airways flying boat "Capella" which left Southampton for Rome at 5-19 a.m. yesterday returned at 9-3 p.m. accomplishing 2,000 miles in less than sixteen hours, halts being made at Marseilles on both journeys for refuelling.

The flight was necessitated by the delay of sister craft "Castor" at Crete owing to mechanical trouble.—Reuter.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION

Case Against Horniman

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Facts brought to light about alleged 'Dadagiri in Girgaum,' in the "Bombay Sentinel" on 3rd May last, had a sequel in the Girgaum Court to-day.

Notice was served some time back on Mr. B. G. Horniman and two others on behalf of one Motiram Bhawood Hathar on charges of defamation and abetment, Section 500 read with 109, I.P.C.

Mr. Horniman was called upon by the Court to produce the original of a letter published in the "Sentinel."

The process was converted into a summons on consent of the parties.

The complaint is in connection with matter published in the "Sentinel" alleging that some persons in Mugabhat, Maharbawri, were in the habit of terrorizing the locality—extorting monies from shopkeepers, assaults and molesting of ladies in all 107 persons.

The complainant says that the news is absolutely false, malicious and grossly defamatory as regards himself.

Mr. Horniman was asked by letter to express regret and withdraw the said allegations, to which he replied expressing his inability to do so stating that the article in question was published after due inquiry and for the public good."

REPUDIATION OF RESPONSIBILITY.

A similar notice was also served on accused No. 1 Dhondoo Krishna Mistry to which he replied saying that he was in no way responsible for the publication.

He was again asked to express regret as he disowned it but he kept quiet.

To-day he admitted his signature on the original copy of the letter produced in Court by Mr Horniman.

Mr. Horniman said he had no objection to the notice against him being converted into a summons, as the matter would have to be thrashed out.

The Magistrate thereon converted all three notices into summons.

Mr. S. G. Shertukde, B.A. LL.B., Advocate, appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Chitale appeared for Dhondu Krishna Master, the first signatory of the letter which was the subject-matter of the defamation.

Mr. Horniman appeared in person.

Terrific Cyclone Sweeps Over Dehra Dun

Telegraphic And Telephonic Lines Cut Off: Hundreds Of Trees Uprooted: Considerable Loss Of Life & Property Reported

DEHRA DUN, June 9.

A typhonic cyclone of a velocity of 90 miles an hour swept over Dehra Dun and the adjoining places last night for two hours resulting in considerable loss of life and property.

It is reported that three persons were killed and 30 injured either by falling-trees or flying iron-sheets.

It is stated the toll would have been much higher had not the electricity current been cut off promptly. Telegraphic and telephonic connection between Dehra Dun and the outer world was completely cut off. Hundreds of big trees were uprooted and they lie strewn all over the town blocking sections of the roads for all vehicular traffic.

The cyclone which was unprecedented in its ferocity in living memory overtook the town shortly after 9 p.m. and raged unabated for over two hours. It was accompanied by thunder and rain. Some idea of its intensity may be had from the fact that a motor car was blown off its track and thrown into a ditch while a tonga with its horse was lifted from the ground and thrown into the compound of a bungalow nearby, the occupants narrowly escaping.

Two men while taking shelter under a tree were crushed under it and killed while another lost his arm completely when an iron sheet fell on him. Tin roofs of hundreds of houses were blown off and hurled at great distances injuring many persons. Animal and bird life suffered considerable loss the extent of which cannot yet be realised as reports from the interior have not hitherto reached here.

The Electricity Company appears to have suffered a great loss as most of the poles and wires have been uprooted and smashed. It will take at least four weeks to re-erect the poles and re-establish supply lines.—A.P.

FIRST SHOWER FOR DELHI

NEW DELHI, June 10.

After about a week's unbearable heat Delhi experienced a severe duststorm this afternoon followed by a smart shower which has considerably lowered the temperature. —A.P.

MONSOON ACTIVE IN BENGAL & BIHAR

POONA, June 10.

The Bay monsoon has been fairly active in Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and thundershowers have been widespread along and near the Western Himalayas.

The Arabian Sea branch has strengthened over Malabar. Thundershowers have occurred locally in South Deccan, Mysore, Southeast Madras and a few stations in East Central Provinces and the plains of the United Provinces. A few dust or thunderstorms are reported from Baluchistan, Sind and Rajputana. Temperatures were appreciably above normal in the Central Provinces and Deccan.

Forecast: The Bay monsoon is likely to strengthen in Burma and continue active in Assam and East Bengal. Thundershowers are likely to occur locally over the rest of Northeast India, the United Provinces and the Punjab Hills. The Arabian Sea monsoon will be active in Malabar and may extend into Kanara and South Konkan. Fairly widespread thundershowers are also likely in the interior of the peninsula and scattered dust or thunderstorms in Southwest Punjab, Sind and Rajputana.—A. P. I.

COLABA, OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 10-6-1937.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.016 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 86.2 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.7 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 93.2 degrees 3.6 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 82.8 degrees 3.7 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 74 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 9 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 114 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 16 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 2

eWeather remark: Drizzle

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 10-6-37

At 8-7 a.m. local time 28.46 a.m. In-

(Continued in Col. 2).

DONGRI "DURGAH"

Arrangement With Municipality And Muttavalli

Some persons have set afloat a rumour that a Durgah at Jail Road East, Dongri, will be removed by the Bombay Municipality. There is no basis for this rumour. Enquiries show that the property on which the Durgah is situated has been declared to be that of the Municipality.

As, however, a few Muslims came forward as Trustees of the "Durgah," the Municipal Commissioner negotiated with them, but the Trustees withdrew from the negotiations, being unable to carry out the terms of agreement.

Subsequently the Muttavalli of the Durgah offered to take the land on permanent lease and an agreement to this effect would be shortly signed.

The Improvement Trust, it appears, acquired on the Jail Road East, a huge property belonging to a Hindu. In this building, about 7 square yards were occupied by a "Durgah." As this building butted on the 40 feet wide Road, it was demolished in 1924, but the "Durgah" was not demolished.

HIGH COURT'S DECISION.

A person who was occupying a shop in this building according to a high official of the Corporation, styled himself as the Muttavalli of the "Durgah," and went on encroaching all round till in the year 1930, he was occupying 125 square yards and was blocking up the entrance of the cross-road into the Jail Road East.

It was then proposed to bifurcate the Cross Road and allow the Muttavalli to retain about 55 square yards and remove the encroachment in the remaining area. The Muttavalli could not agree to this.

The Improvement Trust, thereupon, filed a suit in the High Court and a decree was obtained by which the whole of the "Durgah" was declared an encroachment on the Improvement Trust Lands.

However, with a view to respect to feelings of the Muslim residents of the locality, the Improvements Committee agreed to give on a permanent lease an area of about 56 square yards, the lease to be given to Trustees to be approved by the Improvements Committee.

The Trustees were duly appointed but though they were called upon to remove the encroachment they were unable to do so. The Improvements Committee, therefore, decided to rescind their previous resolution and the Commissioner was expected to have the encroachment removed.

Negotiations were again opened with the Muttavalli. He agreed to take on permanent lease an area of 56 square yards and to remove the encroachment on the remaining area. This was accepted by the Improvements Committee on June 1st last, when a meeting of the Committee was held.

It is understood the agreement will be signed shortly.

BOMBAY CIVIL APPOINTMENTS

Thursday's Gazette Notifications

The following notifications have been made in Thursday's Bombay Government Gazette:

Rao Bahadur Dayabhai A. Patel is appointed to be a Special Magistrate of the First Class in the Ahmedabad District to hear appeals preferred under section 110 of the Municipal Boroughs Act in Ahmedabad City.

Dr. S. H. Lele, Assistant Lecturer in Zoology at the Royal Institute of Science, Bombay, to be temporary Lecturer in Biology at the Elphinstone College.

Mr. N. R. Trivedi, Assistant Lecturer in Mathematic, Gujerat College, Ahmedabad, to be temporary Lecturer in Mathematic at the Royal Institute of Science, Bombay.

Mr. R. S. Joshi, Vice-Principal, Training College for Men, Poona, to officiate as Principal, Training College for Men, Dhulia.

Mr. Syed Abdur Raut, Head Master, Urdu Training School Poona, to be Officiating Lecturer in Education, in the Bombay Educational Service—Class II, at the Secondary Training College, Bombay.

Dr. B. C. Roy, Dr.-Ing., D.I.C., A.I.S.M., is appointed Geologist, Geological Survey of India, on probation with effect from the 13th May 1937.

Mr. S. G. Barve, I.C.S., Assistant Collector and a Magistrate of the Third Class in the district of Ahmedabad, is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district and is invested with the additional power, to make order as to first offenders—section 562.

Mr. M. R. Meher, I.C.S., to hold enquiries into municipal election cases generally in the West Khandesh District excluding the Municipal Boroughs of Dhulia and Amalner.

The services of Mr. G. B. Constantine, I.C.S., Judge of the Supreme Court of Aden, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay with effect from the 6th June 1937.

Khan Saheb A. M. Moulvi, Professor of Persian, Karnatak College, Dharwar, is transferred with his post to the Ismail College, Andheri, with effect from 21st June 1937.

(Continue from Col. 7)

dian Standard Time) and temperature 88.5 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.91 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.68 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

SUCCESSFUL IN I. C. S. COMPETITION

SIMLA, June 10.

The following candidates have been successful at the open competition for Indian Civil Service held at Delhi in January last.

(1) C. B. Rao, (2) Radeshyam Ojha, (3) P. P. Vaidyanathan, (4) Nazir Ahmed; and (5) Kaushal K. Dass.

These candidates will be accepted as probationers, if found physically fit on the results of medical examination. Nomination of Muhammadans for seven vacancies reserved will be announced later.—United Press.

Dr. Ashraf, Secretary of the A. I. C. C. and Mr. Sajjad Zaheer, son of Sir Wazir Hassan, of the United Provinces, began their tour of the Punjab on Thursday for the purpose of inaugurating the Muslim mass contact campaign. They will set up Muslim mass contact committees at all places in the Punjab under the control of the district and provincial Congress Committees.

A care-free HAPPY LIFE depends upon GOOD HEALTH

"My whole family has benefited so much by the use of Kalzana that I only wish more would give it a trial,"

writes Mrs. U., London.

Mineral starvation is the cause of many troubles: children are often pale, irritable and handicapped by a slow development of bones and weak teeth; women suffer from irregular periods, pains and headaches; men are dizzy and tired after a hard day's work.

Kalzana—the mineral food for better health—supplies the necessary minerals to the cells of the muscles, blood, and nerves. By doing so, it strengthens the whole organism and increases its power of resistance in cases of illness and weakness. Good health is the best guarantee of happiness for the whole family.

Fight mineral starvation with

Kalzana

THE MINERAL FOOD FOR BETTER HEALTH

Obtainable of all Chemists and Bazars.

NOT TOUCHED BY HAND.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL

ENGAGEMENTS

To-Day

Hindu: Jeth Shud 3, 1993
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akhar 1, 1305
Parsi: Deh 9, 1306
Hightide: 0-52; 14-00
Lowtide: 7-10; 20-13
Sunrise: 6h. 1m.
Sunset: 7h. 16m.

Saturday, June 12

S S Rawalpindi with London mails sails at 1 p.m.
B. A. Examination Results, University Buildings 3 p.m.

Monday, June 14

Bombay University Senate 1 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The O S K Steamer "Kifuku Maru" left Colombo on June 7 and is due to arrive in Bombay on June 11.

SHIPS IN RADIO COMMUNICATION WITH BOMBAY.

Inwards:—Conterosso, Rotenfels, City of Guildford, City of Johannesburg, Ellora, Ranchi and President Van-Buren.

Outwards.—Subadar, Singu, Mt Finanger, Cranfield and Karanja.

RESERVE BANK CENTRAL BOARD.

Mr. Devidas Madhowji Thakersey was appointed by the Local Board at their meeting held on May 20, to be a Member of the Central Board as a substitute in place of Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai, who has gone on leave to England.

'G' WARD TENANTS' MEETING

An informal meeting of tenants will be held at the 'G' Ward Congress Office (Opposite B.B. & C.I. Dadar Station), to-morrow (Saturday), at 8-30 p.m. under the auspices of the 'G' Ward Tenants League, when Mr. Indulal, Yagnik will speak on the 'Immediate problems facing Tenants.'

Ramnarain Ruia College

The photo published in yesterday's "Chronicle" described as Khalsa College was not of Khalsa College, but of Ramnarain Ruia College.

PROHIBITED IN PANDHARPUR

Sale Of Mangoes And And Water-melons

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The District Magistrate, Sholapur, has issued the following order under the Bombay District Police Act, 1890, on June 10:—

"During the ensuing Ashadhi Fair, a large number of pilgrims will be coming to Pandharpur from all parts of India and in order to minimise the danger of an outbreak of cholera, it is necessary to prevent the import into and sale of mangoes and watermelons in the Pandharpur Municipal limits.

"The District Magistrate, Sholapur, therefore, hereby directs that the import into and sale of mangoes and water melons within the Pandharpur Municipal limits is prohibited from 5th July 1937.

"This order will remain in force until it is withdrawn."

THE EXCELSIOR
AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
ESPIONAGE
with
Edmund LOWE
Madge EVANS
Paul LUKAS · Ketti GALLIAN
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture

CAPITOL
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
Jane WITHERS
THE HOLY TERROR
GRAND NEW SONGS!

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"The Holy Terror". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Tukaram". Daily at 5-15 and 7-15 p.m
EMPIRE—"History is Made at Night" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Espionage". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"The Raven". Daily at 5 and 7 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Journey's End" Daily at 5-30, 8
KRISHNA—"The President". Daily at 5, and 7-30 p.m
MAJESTIC—"Pratibha". Daily at 5-15 and 7-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Achhut Kanya." Daily at 3-30 and 6 p.m.
PLAZA—"Sita Haran" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
REGAL—"Quality Street." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Jagirdar". Daily at 3 and 6 p.m.
WEST END—"Insaf". Daily at 5 and 7-30 p.m

POSTAL NOTICES

Superscribed registered and unregistered Mails for Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai and Japan per s.s. "Ginyo Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3-0 and 3-30 p.m. respectively on Friday the 11th instant.

Superscribed registered and unregistered Mails for Singapore and Japan per s.s. "Tokushima Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 12 and 12-30 p.m. respectively on Friday the 11th instant.

Registered and Unregistered Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per Extra s.s. "Baloeram" via Madura, Colombo and Batavia will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3 and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Saturday the 12th instant.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for United States of America per s.s. "Van Buren" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Saturday the 12th instant.

Superscribed Registered and Unregistered Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per s.s. "Gujrat" via Madura and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3 p.m. on Saturday the 12th and 6 30 p.m. on Sunday the 13th instant.

BOMBAY CHARMAKAR CONFERENCE

Will Be Held In City On June 19

BOMBAY, June 10.

An industrial conference of the Charmakar community (a section of the Depressed Classes engaged in the manufacture of boot, shoe, suit case etc.), will be held in Bombay on June 19 and 20. A strong Reception Committee with Subedar Gopal Vithoo as Chairman has been formed.

Mr. P. B. Advani, Director of Industries, will attend the Conference on the first day in compliance with the special invitation of the Reception Committee. —United Press.

PENTANGULAR CRICKET TOURNEY

Catholic Gymkhana To Sponsor Fifth Side

The Quadrangular Cricket Committee met at the Bombay Gymkhana on Thursday evening. The discussion were 'in camera.' But it is understood that the question that occupied most of the time was about the fifth side to the Pentangular Tournament which comes off in December in this City. It was ultimately resolved to ask the Catholic Gymkhana to sponsor the Rest side for the tournament

FREIGHT ON PAN AND PLANTAINS

B. B. & C. I. Railway Reduce Rates

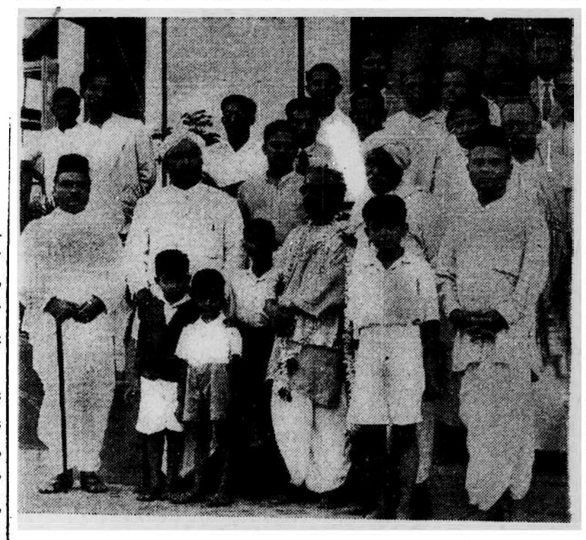
The B. B. and C. I. Railway authorities have reduced the freight rates on betel leaves and plantains, in response to the demand made by the Pan and Kela Merchants Association, Bassein (Bombay).

Betel leaves and plantains booked to stations over 600 miles, will be charged at half of the full parcel rates and one-third of full parcel rates respectively. Differential rule as to distance will apply. The rates apply at owner's risk only and prepayment of freight is compulsory.

It is understood at the request of the Pan and Kela merchants, the Traffic Superintendent has addressed several Foreign Railways on the advisability of offering a similar reduction on their routes so as to facilitate cheap transport of betel leaves and plantains.

The Secretary of the Association has communicated to the various Railways, the request of the Association for reduction in freight rates

The reply of the foreign railways is now awaited.



Mr. T. T. Sharma (garlanded) Editor of "Viswa-Karnataka," was given a reception by the Mysorean residents in Bombay on Wednesday evening at the Mysore Association Hall Matunga. Group taken on the occasion.

ALWAR'S LAST WISH

Body Brought From Paris For Cremation In State

Military honours were given to the embalmed body of the Maharaja of Alwar, which arrived in Bombay in a coffin by the mail boat "Ranchi" on Thursday evening. Representatives of the Government of Bombay and of the Alwar State, who had specially arrived were present at the Mole Station, while the coffin was removed from the mail-boat to a specially reserved compartment in the frontier Mail.

HIS LAST WISH.

It might be remembered that the Maharaja of Alwar died on the 19th of last month in Paris as a result of injuries he sustained on the 16th due to a fall he had while getting down some steps. He had about twenty members of his personal staff present with him in Paris. It is said that before death he expressed two wishes firstly that his dead body should be removed to Alwar and cremated there and secondly that members of his personal staff should be well looked after by the Alwar State.

Twelve days after the Maharaja expired, the embalmed body embarked on its journey to India at Marseilles The body was in-charge of Capt. Roshenlal and other members of the Maharaja's retinue.

MEALLTH OWWICER CERTIFIES.

After the mail boat arrived in Bombay Dr. J. S. Neturker, the Health Officer of the City, accompanied by Superintendent Clyne and other officers visited the boat to examine the coffin containing the embalmed body of the Maharaja and declared it fit to be removed from the ship.

Though the boat arrived at 4 p.m. the remains were not removed till about 7 p.m. A company of the Maratha Light Infantry provided the Guard of Honour with fixed bayonets.

The body will reach Alwar on the 12th morning.

Many, including Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, paid their last homage to the remains of the Maharaja and placed wreaths on the coffin.

Among the other notable arrivals by mail boat "Ranchi" was Brigadier T. S. Riddell Webster Commander, Poona Garrison, who will act as G.O.C. Bombay District vice Major Scobbel, who has gone on five months' leave.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

Though all of us both in the city and the suburbs are longing for the rains, monsoon often proves a nuisance in the suburbs.

There are many low lying plots of land, dotted over the suburbs, and during the monsoon, these turn into murky pools of water.

Of course, the school boys have a gala time sailing their paper boats in these small pools, but these pools become first class breeding grounds for mosquitoes of which the suburbs is full even in the dry season.

ANDHERI-VERSOVA ROAD.

The approach of the monsoon brings the question of Andheri-Versova Road forcibly to my mind. The deplorable condition of this road, which recently saw a little repairing after considerable agitation, is now going from bad to worse.

With the abolition of tolls last year and the consequent increase of traffic, private and commercial, it was hoped that Government would be induced to take charge of this road or the local authorities would be compelled to keep it in good condition, but so far nothing has been done and the road continues to flourish in darkness and ditches. Many high authorities were approached regarding this road, but it looks as if this road is distined to remain what it is, for long.

THREW CHAPPAL AT MAGISTRATE.

K. M. Fakir, a prisoner in the Bandra Police jail, is being prosecuted for throwing his chappals at the First Class City Magistrate, Bandra.

It appears that on Monday last the prisoner was put in the dock at the Bandra Police Court where he was being tried for three theft cases. The Magistrate pronounced judgment in two cases sentencing the accused to one year's rigorous imprisonment in each case and told the prisoner that judgment for the third case was pending as complainant was not present. The prisoner got enraged at this and as he left the dock he bent down and took out the chappal from his right foot and hurled it at the Magistrate and was trying to run towards the Magistrate but was overpowered by the guards.

ALLEGED RAPE

Man Of 50 Arrested

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

BANDRA, June 10.

David Samuel Israel, fifty years old, was arrested by the Bandra Police on Saturday night on the charge of committing rape on a ten years old girl.

On Saturday last when the grand parents of the girl were out, the little girl was playing about near the house. The accused, it is stated, on seeing her called her and asked her to go and buy bidis for him. The girl having bought the bidis the accused is alleged to have caught hold of her hand and taken her in the room, where it is further alleged, he was caught by two women, who were attracted by the cry of the girl in the act of committing rape.

The matter having been reported to the Police, the accused was arrested and further inquiries are in progress.

On same day at 7-45 p.m. one Nazir Ahmed Noormohmad of Bandra was arrested on the charge of committing unnatural offence on a young boy.

It appears the boy went to Bandra slaughter-house where he met the accused. The accused it is alleged, asked the boy to let him commit the offence on payment of annas four, but the boy having refused, the accused is alleged to have dragged him behind the slaughter-house and committed the offence. Inquiries are in progress.

MIDNAPORE DISTRICT BOARD

Power To Elect Chairman To Be Restored

DARJEELING, June 10.

The District Board of Midnapore will no longer be under an official chairman.

The "Associated Press" understands that at to-day's meeting of the Council of Ministers it was decided to restore to the Midnapore Board its right of electing a non-official chairman.

It will be remembered that the Board has been under official chairmanship since the civil disobedience days.—A.P.

Harwood League

Cheshires Win By A Solitary Goal

GOOD GOALKEEPING BY ROBINSON

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The Cheshire Regiment and the Third Field Brigade R. A. from Kirkee, who are fancied to be in the running for the final honours in the first division of the Harwood League Football met at the Cooperage this evening. As expected, the game was a stern struggle for supremacy and ended in a victory for the Cheshires by the only goal scored in the beginning of the second half.

The Gunner's Custodian kept his post to advantage and brought off a number of brilliant saves, but for which the Winners should have increased their margin.

CHESHIRES OPEN STRONGLY

The Cheshires opened strongly and made a bold bid to open their account twice quite early in the initial half. The Gunner's goalkeeper had to face a great difficulty in saving twice from Keegans, the Winner's inside-right, the second one being a very brilliant save indeed.

The Cheshire Regiment kept up their pressure and midway through this half, Keegans their inside-right, should have scored but for the opposing custodian who was very quick in clearing.

ARTILLERYMEN RETALIATE.

It was now for the Artillerymen to retaliate and they were seen doing some good work towards the end of this half.

Five minutes before the half-time whistle, Teece, the Cheshire's centre-half, sent a good rising kick from near the centre-line but Robinson saved again so that when the teams crossed over, the score-board was yet blank

About three minutes after the change of ends, the Cheshires, who had the better of the game in the first half also, drew first blood, when Higgins, their inside-left, accepted a pass from Teece and netted the all-important goal.

Following this the exchanges were being evenly shared and up and down play was the order for about fifteen minutes. In the 16th minute after resumption, Powell, the Winner's Winger, had a good run down the right flank and centred for Westcott, the latter heading nicely just missed the goal by inches. The Cheshires now dominated the play and continued attacking their opponents.

A little before the end, the Gunners from Kirkee, made desperate efforts to draw level, but their forwards, who, were not moving together, seemed to be a little off from this evening. On one occasion, MacFarlane, their centre-forward, was running with the ball and evidently wanted to pass to his colleague on his left, but to his surprise he saw him lagging behind.

Just before the final whistle, Higgins, the Winner's inside-left, had a good try, when Robinson, the Gunner's custodian brought off yet another brilliant save.

The Cheshire Regiment left the field Winners by the only goal of the evening.

THE RESULT.

CHESHIRE REGIMENT ... 1 goal.
THIRD FIELD BRIGADE R. A. ..... nil.

THE TEAMS

CHESHIRE REGIMENT: Rigby; Slack and Barnes; Jones, Teece and Harding; Powell, Keegans Westcott, Higgins and Bell

THIRD FIELD BRIGADE R.A.: Robinson; Lynam and Walke; Huntley, Bradford and Lugg; Mansfield, Jones, MacFarlane, Godfrey and Jewell.

REFEREE: L. Hibbert.

To-day's Game

FIRST DIVISION.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Bombay United kick-off 6 p.m.

Drifting Away From A.I.C.C. Resolution!

Socialist Appeal To Mobilise Public Opinion Against Offices

BOMBAY, June 10.

In a circular to the provincial socialist parties, Mr. M. R. Masani, officiating General Secretary of the All-India Congress Socialist Party, says:—

"The recent statements of Mahatma Gandhi and Sjt. C. Rajagopalachariar reveal an unfortunate tendency to drift away from the terms of the A. I. C. C. resolution adopted at Delhi and to climb down in face of the firm refusal of the Government to give the requisite assurance.

"You may have noticed the press interview I gave last week-end criticising the position taken up by Gandhiji in his latest statement.

"I feel the situation demands that public opinion should once again be mobilised against the acceptance of offices on any terms different from those laid down by the A. I. C. C.

"I would, therefore, suggest that your Party should hold public meetings in your province to mobilize public opinion behind the A.I. C. C. resolution.

"Members of the Party should also use their influence to get Provincial and District Congress Committees to meet soon and call for strict adherence to the terms of the A.-I. C. C. resolution.

"Care should be taken, however, to avoid personal attacks in the course of our propaganda. What we demand is adherence to the democratically taken decision of the A.-I. C. C."—United Press

Bombay Congratulations To King

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The following messages were exchanged between His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and His Majesty the King-Emperor on the occasion of His Majesty's Birthday:—

Message from His Excellency the Governor: "On the happy occasion of Your Majesty's Birthday, I beg respectfully to tender to Your Majesty the loyal and devoted congratulations of the Government and people of the Bombay Presidency."

His Majesty's reply: "I greatly appreciate the good wishes which you have conveyed to me on behalf of the Government and people of the Bombay Presidency on the celebration of my Birthday."

SACRED HEART FEAST AT CULVEM

The Feast of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, Culvem, was celebrated by the Parishioners of Culvem on Sunday last by a Solemn High Mass and General Communion, being their Parish Church Feast. The Church was tastefully decorated.

The Rev. Fr-G. Conjet, S. J. the Superior of the Jesuits Mission celebrated the Mass assisted by Rev. Frs. Fernandes and Almeida. The Preacher was Rev. Fr. T. Almeida.

The Manori Band was in attendance, Mr. I. A. Ferreira from Culvem being the main singer.

After the Mass there was procession which was followed by Benediction.

WHEEZED ALL NIGHT
Sneezed all day with
CATARRH
thrilled by KARSOTE in 11 DAYS!

For ten years this woman suffered from catarrh, and it made her life miserable. But since Karsote banished her catarrh she has been feeling fine. Read her letter :—

"I have had nasal and bronchial catarrh for over ten years, wheezing all night and sneezing all day because the inside of my nose always felt irritated, and never knowing what it was to have a dry handkerchief. It has been just plain misery. Now I have used Karsote Inhalant for just 11 days and I am feeling fine—it's wonderful. Instead of being suffocated, wheezing and coughing, I can breathe lovely deep breaths, not one sneeze and both nostrils are quite free. Karsote is wonderful."—Mrs. C.B.

You just sprinkle a few drops of Karsote on to a handkerchief and inhale the pleasant vapour. In a few minutes Karsote opens up stuffed nostrils, clears away mucus at back of throat, and soothes wheezy inflamed breathing passages. In next to no time your catarrh has gone for good.

KARSOTE
INHALANT
Obtainable from all Chemists, Stores and Bazars.
Wholesale Stockists :
Bombay : Cama, Norton & Co.
Karachi : Nusserwanjee & Co.

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DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
Two thrilling stars in a thrilling game of love!
HEPBURN TONE in Quality Street
with ERIC BLORE · CORA WITHERSPOON
FAY BAINTER · ESTELLE WINWOOD
Directed by George Stevens. A Pandro S. Berman Production. RKO-RADIO PICTURE

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ALL YOU MEN & WOMEN WITH
'NATURALLY THIN' BUILDS!
Here's a Quick Way to Put on Extra Lbs. of Good, Solid Flesh and Gain Perfect Health, Youthful Energy and Vigour WITHOUT USE OF DRUGS.
HOW MINERALS and FOOD IODINE Build THIN, Worn-Out, Nervous, Prematurely Ageing People into Strong, Red-Blooded Men and Women.
MEN AND WOMEN EVERYWHERE AMAZED AT RESULTS.
Thousands of thin, nervous, run-down people—and even "Naturally Skinny" men and women—are amazed at this easy way to put on healthy needed pounds quickly. Gains of 15 to 20 lbs. in one month, 5 lbs. in 1 week, are reported regularly.
VIKELP brand Health and Body-Building Tablets, a mineral concentrate from the sea, get right down to the cause of thin, underweight conditions and add pounds of solid flesh by a "2 ways in 1" natural process. First, their rich supply of easily assimilable minerals stimulates the digestive glands which produce the juices that alone enable you to digest the weight-making elements in your daily diet. And these minerals are needed by virtually every organ and for every function of the body. Second, "VIKELP" Tablets are rich in FOOD IODINE—a mineral needed by the vital organ which regulates metabolism—the process through which the body is constantly building firm, solid flesh, new health, strength and energy. 6 VIKELP brand Tablets contain more FOOD IODINE than 486 lbs. of spinach. More iron and copper, for tireless vigour and youthful vitality, than 2 lbs. of spinach or 15 lbs. of fresh tomatoes. More phosphorus for strong teeth and bones than 3 lbs. of carrots. These minerals, together with the FOOD IODINE, provide the means of regulating the thyroid and other internal glands, a process which is highly important since glands starved of iodine and minerals are the cause of susceptibility to malaria and serious systemic ailments such as goitre and all forms of rheumatism.
Try "VIKELP" Tablets for 10 days and notice the difference—how much better you sleep, how ordinary stomach distress and constipation vanish, how firm flesh appears in place of scrawny hollows—and the new energy, strength and increased vigour it brings you.
"VIKELP" Tablets (4-5 times larger than ordinary tablets) are prescribed and used by physicians. Fine for children too. Obtainable everywhere.
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Write today for fascinating instructive 60-page Book on How to Add Weight Quickly, Build Strength, Energy, Strong Nerves and Rich Red Blood. Mineral contents of Food and their effects on the Human Body. New facts about MINERALS, IODINE and VITAMINS. Standard weight and measurement charts.
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3. More Phosphorus than 1½ lbs. of carrots.
4. More Sulphur than 2 lbs. of potatoes.
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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1937

CIVIL LIBERTIES

The Punjab Civil Liberties Conference held at Amritsar this week under the presidentship of Sardar Sardul Singh Caveshar is one of the many signs of the growth of the Civil Liberties Union movement in the country. Attempts are being made in the Punjab to establish a C. L. Union in every district, and the Amritsar conference is part of the propaganda designed to achieve that purpose. In many other provinces too, there is need for such district Unions. Else it is impossible to cope with the numerous encroachments on the liberties of the poor people in the countryside. And inasmuch as it is far more difficult for poor villagers to defend their liberties than it is for the better organised and more politically conscious people in the cities, special attention should be paid to the establishment of C. L. Unions in the districts or even in the talukas where it is necessary to do so. The very existence and active functioning of a Union is likely to give courage to the poor ignorant people to defend their liberties and to some extent at least to deter all those who are likely to attack the liberties. The most effective activity of such Unions is to ascertain facts about injustice with the help of first-hand inquiry and to give full publicity to them. This is not possible unless there is a pretty wide net-work of C. L. Unions.

Special Need In India

In his presidential address at the Amritsar conference Sardar Sardul Singh pointed out how essential are C. L. Unions in a subject country where "in several provinces security of person and sanctity of dwellings and liberty of movement are practically non-existent," where "indefinite detentions without trial, internment and externment are common," and where "laws and enactments receive their inspiration and sanction from a foreign authority." In her address as Chairman of the Reception Committee Mrs. Freda M. Bedi laid special stress on the plight of the people in the villages where petty officials who rule in them "often become drunk with the power of their small Kingdom." She narrated several instances of malpractices resorted to by police officials and quoted the severe condemnation of such malpractices by Chief Justice Sir Douglas Young in connection with a case in which a Harijan was proved to have confessed to committing a murder under pressure of police torture. C. L. Unions and kindred organisations like Congress Committees and Kisan Sabhas should by ceaseless propaganda make the villager conscious of his rights and the duty to defend them against all assaults on them in all peaceful and legitimate ways.

Lawless Law Of Sedition

One of the oldest and commonest weapons against the civil liberties of Indians is the notorious Section 124A of the Indian Penal Code. The Section itself is savage in its severity, and its vagueness makes it a standing menace to the liberties of every political worker. Its abuse is writ large on recent Indian history. And it is no justification of it or even extenuation, to say that many of the Ordinance laws are much worse. It is bound to be a greater menace under the new regime. Where the Party in power is unjust in its administration or otherwise forfeits the confidence of the electorate, it will be common for the Opposition leaders to condemn it to drive it out of office. It may often be their duty to do so. But the Party in power may conceivably take action against them for creating disaffection and contempt against the Government, shut them up in prison and ensure to itself a longer lease of power. Sardar Hari Singh M. L. A. has given notice of a Bill to amend the Section so as to reduce the maximum sentences for an offence under it to one year's imprisonment or fine. The Section needs to be radically altered under the new Constitution, when essential condemnation of a particular Ministry can be easily interpreted to come under the all-comprehensive provisions of the Section Among other alterations, the section should be enforced only against the preaching of violence Speaking generally, it may be so amended as to be in harmony with the British law of sedition. The British are duly careful of their own rights and liberties.

Nationalise The Scouts

In unanimously condemning the gross libel hurled by Lord Baden-Powell at India and in deciding to conduct a campaign against the present Boy Scout movement (failing a withdrawal of his remarks within two months by the Chief Scout), the Dharwar Municipal Borough has given an original and organised lead to the country. This resolution is a revealing index of the depth of resentment caused by the wanton insult throughout the country, and we trust other municipalities and local bodies will also follow the excellent lead given by Dharwar. We have no hopes whatever that Lord Baden-Powell will have the grace to withdraw his offensive words; indeed, this is not the first occasion that the Chief Scout has given expression to similar sentiments, and if on the present occasion his cheap flings at India have evoked an unprecedented storm of protest, it is only a testimony to the growth of our national consciousness during the last couple of decades.

It is an ill wind that blows nobody any good, and if we utilise the present opportunity for founding a truly national movement in India, Lord Baden-Powell will have deserved our thanks indeed! There is no necessity why our youth organisations should be any longer god-fathered by people of Baden-Powell's ilk and god-mothered by Governors and Commissioners. Let us rebuild the organisations on the foundations of national honour and national service. There is no lack of talent in India. Why should not then those interested in the question come together and devise ways and means to found a new movement on purely national lines? Such a conference is an obvious desideratum at the present moment and we are convinced that it will receive countrywide support.

Plight Of The Balkans

It is long since Germany—as also Italy—has been pursuing a policy of economic and political peaceful penetration, as it were, of the Balkans. It began in right earnest with a tour by Schacht, followed in due course by was it not "hunting" expeditions of General Goering. The third in the series is Baron von Neurath who has already visited Belgrade and has now proceeded further to Sofia. The idea, of course, is to bring the Balkan countries under Fascist hegemony and the grave dangers of it are obvious. It is certainly a relief to note that the general impression in Yugo-Slavia is that von Neurath's mission has failed—indeed there were overt demonstrations against Herr Hitler and Fascism. But the failure can only be regarded as a temporary check. The danger is still there. And for a very good reason too. The deliberate strangling of the collective system and the League of Nations in submission to Italian and German aggressions has alarmed the smaller States. It has proved to them that if, on the one hand, these countries are capable of anything, the so-called champions of the League, are on the other hand, capable of nothing. The guarantee of security having vanished the smaller countries are profoundly concerned about their own existence which is at the mercy of Nazi-Fascist aggression as and when the militarist spirit moves Signor Mussolini and Herr Hitler. How long can the smaller States postpone their surrender?

FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

Gleanings From The World Press

(By Our London Correspondent).

Only one difference of opinion manifested itself in the House of Commons when tributes were paid to Mr. Baldwin (Sir Stanley Baldwin now), on Monday, May 31. That was on the question of how to allude to the retiring Premier.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain called him "Mr. Baldwin" presumably taking the view that he is no longer an M.P. That view was not shared by Sir Archibald Sinclair, who throughout his speech was studiously careful to use the traditional appellation, "the Rt. Hon. gentleman, the member for Bewdley." Mr Attlee avoided the necessity for any direct reference to Mr. Baldwin by name.

* * * *

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald was one of the early arrivals at the House on Monday, the day after he had resigned from the Cabinet. He has now established himself in that corner seat below the gangway, three rows up on the Government side of the House, the seat Sir Austen Chamberlain occupied in his last years. Sir Robert Horne has sat there since Sir Austen died.

It is exactly eight years since Mr. MacDonald has sat anywhere but the Treasury Bench; 19 years have passed since he has occupied a back row.

On Monday he bowed graciously when Sir Archibald Sinclair and Mr. Neville Chamberlain associated him with their eulogies of Mr. Baldwin.

Mr. Attlee remained silent.

* * *

Sir Benjamin Drage has made an interesting suggestion, which he lookes to the League of Nations to carry out. It is that all the nations in the League should agree to adopt a universal language and have it compulsorily taught in the schools.

He thinks that in a few years we should be able to go anywhere and get into touch with the real mind of any people, for if the League made a beginning nations that were outside the League would be compelled in their own interest to follow its example. And when we were all able to talk to each other we should be more peacefully inclined.

The nearest approach to a universal language in Europe was in the Middle Ages, when, under a universal Church, all educated people spoke Latin. But though there was a universal language there was not universal peace.

* * *

A ship with a new kind of propeller is being built in Throycroft's yard at Southampton.

She will have no screw propeller, but instead two groups of six vertical curved blades, projecting from a cutaway stern. These blades can be revolved in any direction required, and can be used to steer as well as to propel the ship, so that no rudder is needed.

The ship will be used as a ferry steamer by the Isle of Wight Steam Packet Company. A similar vessel will shortly be built on Clydeside.

The screw propeller has been in use for almost exactly a century. A hundred years ago the first successful sea-going screw-driven ship was built at Limehouse by Henry Wimshurst. She was called the Archimedes. Still more precisely, it was 100 years ago that the first screw steam tug was seen on the Thames.

The Francis B. Ogden (called after the United States Consul at Liverpool) was built at Wapping by John Erixsson, a Swedish engineer.

* * *

After B.B.C. pronunciation, B. B.C. spelling: The composer of the "Pathetic" Symphony, whom most people know as Tchaikowsky (or, possibly, Tchaikovsky) must, in future be officially referred to at Broadcasting House as Chaykovsky:

This spelling is pedantic rather than wrong. A Russian authority says that one could spell it in almost any way one liked, though it was better to stick to the form which has been in use for so long.

The 'Ch' or 'Tch' in the spelling of Russian names is due to French influence.

Our European Letter

From Our Own Correspondent

Sharpening Of The Spanish Issue

PRAGUE, June 3.

At the moment of writing, attention in Europe is very closely concentrated on the Spanish issue, which records a sharpening with the attack on the German cruiser "Deutschland" by the bombing planes of the Valencia Government and the sharp German reaction in the nature of reprisal that followed it. The attack on the German cruiser off the coast of Iviza belonging to the Balearen group of islands resulted, as reported, in the death of 24 German sailors of the crew of the cruiser and 83 being wounded.

Valencia's Case

From the side of the Valencia Government, it is stated, that the German cruiser although claimed as belonging to the patrol service under the terms of the "Non-Intervention Committee," was in any case, outside the range allotted to Germany for patrol duty and within the three mile limit of Iviza, which the insurgents had come to control and the Spanish Government (Valencia) wanted to gain back and as such formed an active point of struggle. Further, it is stated, that the German cruiser opened attack first on the Spanish aeroplanes, which is denied from German side, a point that will be difficult to decide. As such, there is added attention on the first charge. Germany maintains that her cruisers have the right to stay also in regions outside the strictly allotted range, indicating such moves as being involved in connection with the patrol service itself. In any case, without waiting for any reference to or decision of the International Committee, Germany resolved to adopt immediate reprisal and sharp steps. The Spanish town of Almerias was bombarded by German naval units and more German naval units have been ordered to proceed to the Spanish waters. A strong complaint is presented by Germany against the Spanish Government. The Berlin daily "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung," refers to "more effective measures being taken against Bolshevik criminals." "Angriff" speaks of Valencia getting to be "provocative" and of this having to be met vigorously.

Complainant, Judge And Executioner

It is, however, interesting to see, comments one important European daily, Germany assuming at once the role of complainant, judge and executioner. Germany has also announced the decision now to leave the "Non-Intervention Committee" until as stated the Committee is in a position to guarantee better the safety of units engaged in the discharge of its commission. Italy has also expressed a similar decision.

Germany Criticised

At the meeting of the "Non-Intervention Committee" that was called in London soon after the recent developments, vigorous statements have been made by the French and Russian ambassadors as representatives to the Committee about the seriousness of the situation. The moves adopted by Germany are viewed as greatly complicating the position. There is, it may be stated, in fact scope for interference in the participation in control by Powers as is the case with Italy and Germany taking sides in the Spanish struggle. The British position remains one still of much reserve. The new sharp moves on the part of Germany happens at a time when Berlin has been showing care afresh to the line of understanding with Britain.

Acute Tension

The tension at present is viewed as acute. Though alarm is absent, the position is viewed with much concern. In Germany where there is much excitement the controlled reports are uniform in one direction. In France the situation is looked upon with alertness. Developments towards a Danubian settlement and extension of Russia's contacts in directions in the background add to the interest in Germany's halt. In the Danubian area relations between Austria and Czechoslovakia show good tendency for improvement. Hungary also has recently been evincing care to the course of a Danubian settlement in better co-operation with the Little Entente. The Little Entente has on the whole well maintained its unity. Attempts to get Jugoslavia to a separate line that came to some prominence recently have not really asserted. As regards Russia, Moscow has improved relations recently with some of the Baltic States, especially Finland. These developments have given rise to a new interest in the internal situation in Germany and also estimates of the tension associated with Germany in an obtaining system being suited to cast its weight to other directions and wider in ways its implications. The new situation in regard to Spain adds to the care to this interest and such estimates

FRANKLY SPEAKING

SUICIDAL

The Red Army purge continues, as a Moscow message puts it. Only the other day there was the report that Gan Marnik, the Soviet Vice-Commissar of War, had committed suicide. Now Marshal Tukhachevsky, who, until his fall from grace, was the right hand man of Marshal Voroshiloff, has been removed even from his minor Volga post. There are other high officials also who have either been degraded or dismissed and it is believed that they are imprisoned —we only hope that some of them will not commit suicide. Now, where will all this lead to? And what is the exact meaning of it all? During the last year or so there has been an orgy of arrests, State trials, imprisonments and even shootings—all on the ground of anti-revolutionary pro-Fascist Trotskyist treachery. Those involved have come from every stratum of political and military life—right-hand men of Stalin and Voroshiloff—to say nothing of the old Bolsheviks—and from every part of the vast continent. It is rather difficult to believe that there is an anti-Soviet revolt spread all over Russia. The only other alternative is that the authorities are getting both panicky and vindicative. But the very menace to Russia which perhaps inspires this panic, makes the activities of the authorities positively suicidal also.

A JUST PROTEST

M. Maisky, the Russian Ambassador in London and his country's representative on the Non-Intervention Committee, has made a protest which is eminently justifiable. Why did Britain and France arrogate to themselves the right to negotiate with Italy and Germany on the question of guarantees and ignore other Powers, particularly Russia? Apart from the fact that it constitutes an objectionable slight to one of the most important members of the Non-Intervention, it has another and even more noteworthy significance in that Russia is the one country which stood up to International Fascism when Britain and France had all but made a present of Spanish Democracy to it. This conduct of these two so-called democracies makes their arrangement with Italy and Germany all the more suspect. But it is, of course, too much to hope that they will realise their mistake, much less do the decent by Russia or Spain. Incidentally, M. Maisky draws attention to the fact that the Deutschland was bombed when she was not concerned in patrol duty. And he suggests that she was stationed in Spanish waters "for "altogether different purposes." This is confirmed, at least *prima facie*, by the fact—as pointed out by our Prague correspondent—was lying off which was in rebel hands but which the Government forces were trying to recapture. It is the clear duty of the Non-Intervention Committee to inquire into this. But it is equally clear that it will not.

KOTTAPATAM OUTRAGE

The full extracts reproduced elsewhere from the report of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee on the Kottapatam outrage throw a flood of light on the ways of Madras police. "Seven ladies," says the report, "were removed to Ongole from Kottapatam a distance of 10 miles in an open lorry at 12 noon when the heat in this part of the country was simply scorching. Our enquiries also disclose that 45 arrested persons were made to walk a distance of 4 miles in hot sun at about 12 noon". The report puts it very mildly when it remarks: "These incidents not only lack in human touch but also reveal that the police are unable to disabuse their minds of a growing spirit of traditional hostility towards the public in this country which invariably assumes the complexion of personal bitterness in certain officers and is imported into the discharge of their public duties in such conflicts." The mildness of the language even under grave provocation shows the dispassionate manner in which the Inquiry Committee carried out its task. The report fully justifies the suspicion that the spirit of the old bureaucracy remains intact under its puppets. What more natural?

A VICE-CHANCELLOR'S IGNORANCE

The following extract from a recent statement of Acharya Kripalani will bear reproduction:—

The Southern Presidency seems to be specialising in unique and fanciful orders against the spread of knowledge. A few days back, the authorities put a ban upon the Summer School of Economics and Politics and dispersed students and professors with lathi charge. To-day we hear that the learned Vice-Chancellor of the Andhra University has banned all Socialist and Communist literature from the University. There appears to be a family likeness between the orders of the Executive and of the Vice-Chancellor. Is it merely an accident or has there been a central master mind at work?

It is natural for the bureaucracy to resort to Fascism and Nazism, all in the name of—democracy. But it is a thousand pities that the head of a University should be so utterly and pitifully ignorant of history and psychology as to imagine that he can ban knowledge successfully even for a single moment. The Vice-Chancellor's ukase has achieved nothing more than affording a proof of his own poverty of intellect and imagination.

HANDICAP TO INDIAN INSURANCE

The report of the Industrial and Prudential Assurance Co., Ltd. for the year 1936 testifies to the good progress made by this purely Swadeshi Insurance Company year after year. The new business procured during the year amounted to Rs. 91,80,000 as against Rs 83,60,000 in the previous year, a gratifying increase, considering that we are not yet out of the prevailing world depression The position could well have been much better were it not for the unfair competition of non-Indian companies, against which, as the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Company pointed out at its last annual general meeting, Government have so far given no protection to indigenous companies. Even the new Insurance Bill, which has been circulated by Government, does little to protect Indian Insurance against unfair competition from foreign firms. We hope the Legislative Assembly will remedy this defect in the Bill by accepting the suggestions made in this behalf by the Indian Insurance Legislation Committee.

WANTED, NON-OFFICIAL INQUIRY

An Associated Press message from Simla calls upon the world to believe that Dr. Khan Sahib was not at all correct in saying that the Faqir of Ipi owned substantial property or that the British had confiscated all the Faqir's property for purposes of road-building. We are assured that "a thorough inquiry has been made to verify the above allegations which have been found entirely incorrect." We hope we are right in taking it that the contradiction has been issued semi-officially and that the "thorough enquiry" was official. If that is so we should like to remind the bureaucracy of the very reasonable suggestion that leaders of the Assembly Party should be invited to enquire into the whole affair both on the basis of "the thorough enquiry" and independently on the spot. The authorities have nothing to fear from such a course since they believe that they are right.

WITHOUT COMMENT

"On the whole, the British House of Commons has always been abysmally ignorant of Indian affairs. Most discussions on India, apart from the broad constitutional ones, in recent years, were pitiful spectacles."
—Times of India.

* * *

The Red Army purge continues, says the latest cable from Moscow.

What is really needed is some anti-purge treatment now. For, otherwise, it wouldn't take very long for the Red Army to be altogether purged away.

* * *

"We can only say that it does not disclose the slightest trace of that desire for co-operation with the people of India which Lord Zetland declared the other day Great Britain keenly felt."—"The Hindu."

The suggestion seems to be that the Right Honourable Noble British Statesman didn't mean what he said.

But then the Hindu is after all Indian. And as every Westerner from Lord Hailey downwards—and even upwards—will tell you, Indians have a tortuous sense of verbal integrity or words to that effect.

* * *

OUR ITALICS

"It is pointed out (by Lancashire Industry) that a loss of 85 per cent of the Indian market is the biggest factor in the industry's decline, *though the industry was largely built up to serve India*
—Reuter.

And Orientals are supposed to be hypocrites!

* * *

On Tuesday last Bilbao was heavily bombed by insurgent aeroplanes resulting in several civilians being killed and some coast towns were bombarded by an insurgent cruiser

All this, of course, was quite justifiable as reprisals for the death of General Mola in an air crash.

* * * *

Former Mr. Stanley Baldwin has chosen the title of "Earl Baldwin of Bewdley"

A handsome gesture which is onomatopoetic too.

* * *

"LONDON, June 9.

Earl Baldwin sponsored by Lord Londonderry and Lord Derby took his seat in the House of Lords. . ."
—Reuter.

An appropriate transmigration of soul accompanied by the most appropriate angels.

* * *

"Why am I so critical of the Congress? Is it for pleasure or for fun?" Asks a critic of the Congress in a Liberal contemporary.

Would it not be best if our confrere asked a specialist?

* * *

According to the Executive Committee of Churches in America, recent developments in Germany have "left no possible ground for doubt concerning the hostility of the present Government to the life, teaching and influence of the Christian Church."

The statement seems to us to be exaggerated. It ignores—which it should not do—the ground which Germany is so enthusiastically helping that Christian crusader, General Franco, to win from the anti-Christ heathens of republican Spain.

* * *

A Reverend Gentleman, an erstwhile friend of Herr Hitler, accuses the latter of "having violated every assurance you gave me and having, by consenting or approving, permitted the desecration of the ideals of honour integrity, truth. . . ."

True, only too true. But is Herr Hitler or Germany alone in having done all this directly or indirectly?

* * *

The Reverend Gentleman proceeds to tell the Fuhrer that he is "forfeiting the respect of the civilised world."

What and where IS the "civilised world,"? to say nothing of its "respect."

* * *

But the sting of the accusation is in the tail. And it is that which will hurt Hitler rather than sanctimonious platitudes about desecration of ideals and forfeiting of respect and the like.

The reverend priest pointedly assures him that he is leading his "adopted country" to the abyss etc.

* * *

Two business men were sitting together in a cinema watching a crook film when one turned to the other and said: 'Bill, I forgot to close the safe when we left the office.'

The other replied: 'Well, that's all right, isn't it? We're both here.'

Law & Order Flouted By Their Very Custodians

UNCALLED FOR USE OF FORCE

Not Slightest Resistance Offered By Students, Says Kottapatam Inquiry Report

The following are excerpts from the report of the Committee appointed by the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee to inquire into the 'Kottapatam outrage', a summary of which has already been published in a previous issue.

The Committee which consists of one advocate and two members of the Madras Legislative Assembly, examined 62 witnesses all of whom state "that not the slightest obstruction or resistance was offered by any person who was arrested and it was clear that the use of force by the police was not only uncalled-for but premeditated and deliberate."

"The evidence further discloses," states the Committee, "that beating was done in every case after arrest only and the very suggestion of resistance is clearly an after-thought."

62 Witnesses

We have conducted our enquiry on 28th and 29th at Kottapatam and on 30th at Ongole and examined sixty-two witnesses of whom 40 made sworn statements of what they saw at Kottapatam on the morning of 21-5-37 and the remaining witnesses stated what they saw at Ongole. We took down sworn statementss of the several witnesses examined by us to which they affixed their signatures. The witnesses consist of persons who are traders, landowners, students, lawyers, field labourers and fishermen etc. The evidence of Mr. N. Venkateswararao a practising vakil of Kanigiri who happened to be living at Kottapatam at that time for summer describes the incidents of the 21st morning clearly and in detail.

OBJECTS OF THE SCHOOL

Before coming to discuss the incidents of 21st morning, we propose to examine the objects of the Kottapatam summer school of politics. The camp was started at Kottapatam under the joint auspices of the Andhra Congress Socialist Party and the Andhra Youth League. According to Mr. M. Annapurniah, the General Secretary of the party whom we examined as a witness, the objects of the camp were to equip young men and young women with the necessary knowledge of politics and economics with special reference to socialism and to make them fit for the great national struggle.

We have examined students who attended the classes on this point in view of the suggestion made in the Government communique dated 25-5-37 that students were instructed in violent methods to overthrow the established Government. We are satisfied from the evidence on record that violence in any form was not advocated in the school.

The police it appears have sought permission to attend the regular classes of the school and this was not accorded by the organisers of the school on the ground that the classes were of a private character and that the claim is an attempt at the encroachment on civil liberty.

LEGITIMATE OBJECTION

The Government have always been conceding the right of private gathering and deliberation and the police never sought entry into a committee meeting or any deliberative body uptill now. Hence the objection of the organisers appears to us as legitimate and well grounded. The Government declared the school an unlawful assembly by a Gazette Extraordinary issued on 18-5-37 and the notice was served on the organisers on the evening of 20-5-37 by the police headed by the District Superintendent of police. The events we are asked to report about occurred on 21-5-37.

BEATEN AND DRAGGED

As regards the incidents of 21st morning, the evidence establishes that the District Superintendent of police, Guntur, the Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Ongole, some Sub-Inspectors of Police, some police constables, a number of reserve police, and an Anglo-Indian Sergeant came to the choultry at about 9 a.m. where Mr. Kameswara Rao, Alluri Satyanarayana and others numbering about sixty including seven ladies were sitting on the pial. At that time, Messrs. Satyanarayanaraju, President West Godavari D. C. C., Member A. I. C. C., Kameswara Rao, member A. I. C. C., and some others were delivering speeches from the pial of the choultry. They were pulled down from the pial one after another by the police Sub-Inspector and were beaten and dragged to the Police lorry which was kept at a distance of about 50 yards from the choultry. The modus operandi adopted appears to be as follows:—

FREE USE OF LATHI AND FIST

As soon as one of the persons is pulled down from the pial, he is handed over to the Anglo-Indian Sergeant who gave violent blows on the head, face, back and chest. Then the man is pushed to some other police official who indulged in some more blows with fist and lathi and the victim is ultimately pushed as far as the lorry and put into it. Fifteen persons were arrested and beaten in this fashion. Even after these persons were put into the lorry they were again beaten with fresh branches of "Nepalam" plant. Prominent among them like Kameswara Rao, Alluri Satyanarayanaraju, Rajeswararao, Ramarao and Krishnaswami have been dealt with more severely than others.

We understand that the injuries disclosed by the evidence receive corroboration from the Ongole Government Hospital registers. Two of our Committee members visited the victims in the Hospital and saw the injuries personally.

FATE OF ONLOOKERS

The evidence also shows that not only fifteen persons connected with the summer school of politics but also three other onlookers by name Shaaik Dastagiri, Pabbisetti Krishnayya and P Balakotiah were also badly beaten by the police. The only offence for which they were beaten appears to be the expression of horror for the way in which police were beating the harmless students of the summer school. Blows were inflicted on the several victims by lathi and fist.

UNCALLED FOR USE OF FORCE

Regarding the suggestion of resistance to arrests contained in the Government communique dated 25-5-37 all the witnesses state that not the slightest obstruction or resistance was offered by any person who was arrested and it is clear that the use of force by the police was not only uncalled for but premeditated and deliberate. The evidence further discloses that beating was done in every case after arrest only and the very suggestion of resistance is clearly an after-thought.

IN SCORCHING SUN

In the removal of arrested persons to custody also, the conduct of the police is highly objectionable. Seven ladies were removed to Ongole from Kottapatam a distance of 10 miles in an open lorry at 12 noon when the heat in this part of the country was simply scorching. Our enquiries also disclose that 45 arrested persons were made to walk a distance of 4 miles in hot sun at about 12 noon and these incidents not only lack in human touch but also reveal that the police are unable to disabuse their minds of a growing spirit of traditional hostility towards the public in this country which invariably assumes the complexion of personal bitterness in certain officers and is imported into the discharge of their public duties in such conflicts.

INCIDENTS AT ONGOLE

Evidence also shows that after Mr. Kameshwara Rao was taken to sub-jail at Ongole, he was severely beaten on the neck and shoulders by a police constable with fists and lathi. Witnesses have stated that the marks of lathi blows are clearly visible on his back and one of our members has seen them personally.

In the veranda of the S.S.M.'s court, Ongole, where Messrs. Gouse Beg Saheb, President of the Guntur Dt. Congress Committee, Manthena Venkataraju, Ex-secretary of the same and Nethi Chelapathi Rao were standing, a Reserve Constable wantonly pulled Gouse Beg Saheb back Venkataraju by the cloth round their necks and struck a blow under the chin of Gouse Beg and on the chest of Venkataraju These incidents indicate the bad temper of the police on that day. It is clear that law and order were flouted by the very custodians of the same on that day.

NO JUSTIFICATION

From the incidents stated above and from the very reliable evidence we are able to gather in our enquiry, we are of opinion that uncalled for force was used by police on the morning of 21-5-37 for closing down the summer school of politics. Persons who offered no resistance whatever were struck by both lathies and fists and there is no justification whatsoever for the use of any force. The injuries sustained by some of the persons are of a rather serious nature and in this connection we have to specially mention the case of Allur Satyanarayana. Two of our members have seen him and we are of opinion the injury he sustained on the heart region is such that needs immediate examination by specialists as otherwise it may prove dangerous.

"From the evidence we are in a position to conclude that there was a lathi charge at Kottapatam on 21st morning in the sense that lathis were used on arrested persons and onlookers and injuries inflicted and that the employment of any form of violence by the police was entirely uncalled for to effect arrests in this case".

Mrs. Krishnabai Panjiker of Dharwar who presided over the Coorg Zamindars' Conference held On June 5

BRITISH MODEL FOR INDIA

Reorganisation Of Assembly Finance Committee

SIMLA, June 10.

Enquiries regarding the proposed re-organisation of Constitution and functions of Standing Finance Committee of the Assembly show that pending the return of Sir James Grigg, who will give a final shape to the Committee in its new form, the Finance Department is making a close study of the scope and work of the estimates of the Committee of Parliament, which corresponds to the Indian Committee.

It is not possible to say how much of the constitution of the British Committee can be adopted by India.

Although Dr. Meek, who represented India at the recent London Sugar Conference, has submitted his report it is understood the Government of India has not yet in its possession full details of the International Agreement signed at the Conference and, until these are available, no final decision on Dr. Meek's report will be taken.

It is anticipated, however that the Assembly will be consulted before a decision is arrived at.

FUNDS FOR ANGLO-INDIAN SCHOOLS

Archbishop Of Canterbury's Appeal

LONDON, June 10.

Speaking at the Indian Church Aid Association at Caxton hall the Archbishop of Canterbury announced that it was proposed in the autumn to issue a special appeal to the Church and the people of England to provide as large an endowment as possible for schools in India catering for the Anglo-Indian Community.—Reuter.

Anglo-American Trade Pact

Tories Consider It Essential For Disarmament

WASHINGTON, June 10.

"Those who want more of United States' co-operation with foreign countries should not discourage the Anglo-American Trade Pact," such is the authoritative view here following the discouraging impression produced by news from London of a resolution condemning "economic internationalism" in connection with the proposed Anglo-American Commercial Agreement passed by a meeting of the British Conservative members of Parliament.

The obstacles raised by Dominion interests and British tariff groups have occasioned regret in Washington because Anglo-American concord is regarded here as indispensable preliminary to economic and military disarmament on a wider front.

Last week's reports from Imperial Conference undoubtedly caused considerable concern in official quarters in Washington.—Reuter.

STORM HAVOC IN BAREILLY

Considerable Damage Caused To Standing Crops

BAREILLY, June 10.

A severe dust storm accompanied by heavy showers of rain passed over Bareilly and the adjoining districts this afternoon, causing considerable damage to the standing crops. Traffic in the city was dislocated for a considerable period. A person narrowly escaped when a big tin shed was blown away and fell down just behind him.

According to unconfirmed reports received from the interior of the district, many trees were uprooted blocking passages, thatched roofs of village huts blown away and many birds killed.—United Press.

BIG RLY JUNCTION GUTTED

BERLIN, June 10.

The Halle Goods Station, one of the most important rail junctions of Germany, is completely on fire with contents.

Many people have been injured and a number of persons are believed to have been killed.—Reuter.

GOODS SHED BURNT & FIVE KILLED

BERLIN, June 10.

The casualties in the Halle fire are nine missing of whom five are known to be dead. 145 railway trucks and 76 tons of goods have been destroyed as well as a large goods shed.—Reuter.

BOMBAY FLIERS IN VIENNA

VIENNA, June 10.

The Bombay airman arrived at 17-30.—Reuter.

COL. SCOTT DEAD

LONDON, June 10.

Death has occurred of Colonel Sir Buchanan Scott.—Reuter.

LORD ZETLAND'S STATEMENT

Madras Puppet's Certificate

MADRAS, June 10.

Lord Zetland's statement in the House of Lords last Tuesday was perfectly consistent with his earlier statements, observed Sir K. V. Reddi, Chief Minister, interviewed by the "Associated Press" on his return from his Andhra tour to-day.

Sir K. V. Reddi said: "Judging from what happened all these days no other statement was possible. The sympathetic attitude of the Secretary of State for India ought to dispel the imaginary fears of the most suspicious Congressmen. In demanding that when a serious difference arises between the 'Interim Ministers' and the Governor, the latter should call for the resignation of his Ministers, the Congressmen obviously seem to forget that the Ministers cannot escape the responsibility for their actions by trying to shift it on to the Governor

Just now, there is no valid reason why the Congress should not accept office. When such differences arise, it would be time enough for the Congress Party to think of the course of action it might adopt."

Concluding he hoped that the majority party would immediately shoulder the responsibility without any conditions.—A. P.

JENNINGS PRIZEMAN

Mr. Sadashankar G. Vyas of the National Medical College, Bombay, who stood first in first class in the last L.C.P.S. examination.

EASY WIN FOR COLUMCILLE

Shorthead For Places In Newbury Summer Cup

LONDON, June 10.
(Special Cable.)

Newbury Summer Cup run at Newbury, distance one mile four furlongs, resulted:—

COLUMCILE (Harry Wragg) 1
WEATHERVANE (Weston) 2
BATTLE SONG (Gethin) 3

Eleven ran. Won by three lengths, Shorthead separated second and third. The winner was trained by Bell.

Starting prices:—9/4 Columcille 10/1 Weathervane 5/1 Battle Song.

CANADA'S EX-PRIME MINISTER DEAD

Brilliant Lawyer And Business Magnate

OTTAWA, June 10.

Death has occurred of Sir Robert Borden, war-time Prime Minister of Canada.—Reuter.

Born in June 1854 Sir Robert Borden was called to the bar in 1878 and had extensive practice in the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia. He was recipient of many honorary legal degrees from various Universities. He became leader of the Conservative Party in the Canadian House of Commons in 1901 and winning the general elections in October, 1911, became Prime Minister of Canada, which position he resigned in July 1920. He represented Canada at the Paris Peace Conference, the Washington Conference, and the League of Nations.

Sir Robert acted as British arbitrator in the arbitration between Great Britain and Peru at Paris in April 1922. He was connected with a number of legal, cultural and business institutions and organisations and was president of the Crown Life Insurance Co. 1928, and of Barclay's Bank (Canada) in 1929.

BORDEN'S SERVICES TO CANADA AND EMPIRE

Imperial Conference Pays Tribute

LONDON, June 10.

A tribute to Sir Robert Borden was paid by Mr. Chamberlain presiding over the seventeenth meeting of the principal delegates to the Imperial Conference held in the Prime Minister's room in the House of Commons at 17-00 hours.

Mr. Chamberlain moved that the Conference send a message of appreciation of Sir Robert Borden's services and of condolence to Lady Borden. Mr. Mackenzie King seconded the motion and thanked Mr. Chamberlain on behalf of the Canadian Government for the references to Sir R. Borden's services to Canada and the British Commonwealth. The members of the Conference stood awhile as a mark of respect.

Sir T. Inskip submitted the report of the Munitions Committee which was approved.

The meeting adjourned until 10-30 hours to-morrow.—Reuter.

"Guardian's" Tip To Whitehall

Best Opportunity For Govt. To Give Assurance To Congress

LONDON, June 10.

"The time has now come (indeed it came sometime ago) when the legislatures should be summoned and negotiations begun once more directly with the Congress", states the "Manchester Guardian" in a leader.

There seems now to be a good chance that the negotiations will be successful. The paper adds, referring to the 'interim' ministries that they may deserve all the bouquets for public service which have been handed to them, but it is certain that they will never make progress under the present constitution whatever their programmes and that when the six months' grace is concluded and they have to meet the legislatures they will be turned out.

Referring to Mr. Butler's statements that there is no intention that Governors should trench on the Ministers proposed wide powers for furtherance of their programmes "The Guardian" states that if the Governors were now to give a personal assurance on these lines the Congress will probably feel itself in a position to go ahead with the reforms which India needs and to which it is pledged, but for this to happen the legislatures must meet now and not in September.—Reuter.

MADRAS PAPER'S ADVICE TO CONGRESS

MADRAS, June 10.

The "Hindu", in an editorial under caption "The Next Move," commenting on Lord Zetland's latest statement, says Lord Zetland's view that to concede the simple demand of the Congress would not be wise, is shared by very few people in this country and we have no doubt that many of his own countrymen who have given any thought to the matter, will not agree with him.

The paper trusts, therefore, that the Congress will no longer waste its time in trying to evoke a manifestation of goodwill which would be valuable only if it came with spontaneous grace, but resolve upon taking office, confident that assurances or no assurances, it can do a substantial service to the people from that vantage point and that any attempts to foil this must rebound on the heads of those who are foolish enough to make them.—A. P

Sind Governor For Ziarat

KARACHI, June 10.

The Governor left to-day for Ziarat.—A.P.

PRIVY COUNCIL DISMISSES APPEAL

Claim To Village Common Land In Punjab

LONDON, June 10.

The Privy Council dismissed the appeal against the decision of the Lahore High Court in favour of the late Rupchand's claim to a share of the village common land in Mianwali District of the Punjab —Reuter.

Sir Sorab Pochkhanawala

Slight Rally: Temperature Goes Down To 102.8

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The latest news as we go to Press regarding the condition of Sir Sorabji Pochkhanawala is that he has slightly rallied this afternoon.

This morning his condition caused the gravest anxiety as temperature had risen and the pulse was imperceptible. Dr. J. Patel was hastily summoned and has since been in attendance with the other doctors. This afternoon there was a change for the better, though the condition of the patient is still such as to cause anxiety.

The pulse has improved and the temperature is now 102.8.

Miss Earhart For Fr. Sudan

DAKAR, June 10.

Miss Amelia Earhart left at 05|45 local time for Gao, French Sudan. —Reuter.

SIND-WIDE PROTEST

Sequel To Enhanced Rates On Sukkur Barrage Land

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, June 10.

Dr. Choitram has issued a statement to the press reminding the public to hold public meetings all over Sind on June 20 to protest against the new enhanced assessment on Sukkur Barrage lands

Proceeding he says that the final orders of enhanced rates of assessment are to be issued before July 31 by the Government.

In this connection Dr. Choitram urges the desirability of holding the next session of the legislature in July and not in August, as proposed to enable the legislators to put up an opposition against the proposed enhancement.

Finally urges Congressmen and citizens to lodge objections and protests before June 26 against the enhancement.

BULGO-GERMAN FRIENDSHIP

King Boris Honours Nazi Emissary: Parleys Lead To Complete Accord

BERLIN, June 10.

Baron von Neurath was received this morning by King Boris in Sofia in audience for 90 minutes. The King conferred on Baron von Neurath the Grand Cross, First Class, of the Alexander Order.

At a press reception this evening Baron von Neurath read a communique stating that at his conferences with the Bulgarian Prime Minister foreign and political problems which were important for European peace were discussed and full accord of views was established.

Both sides have expressed a wish to strengthen Bulgo-German friendship and have agreed to the strengthening and extension of Bulgo-German cultural and economic co-operation.—Reuter.

NO CRISIS IN U. P. CABINET

Official Denial Of Press Report

LUCKNOW, June 10.

The Director of Publicity, U. P. Government, in the course of a press statement, officially contradicts the report published in certain newspapers about the threatened crisis in the U.P. Cabinet.

He states that the report has no foundation at all.—United Press.

WAQFS IN U. P

Govt. To Appoint Commissioner

LUCKNOW, June 10.

It is understood that the U. P. Government will soon appoint a Muslim Waqf Commissioner to deal with the Shia and Sunni Waqfs in the United Provinces separately.

An Advisory Committee will also be set up shortly according to the U. P. Muslim Waqf Act passed in the last U. P. Council.—United Press

LUXURY LINER FOR P. & O.

Duchess Of Buccleuch Launches "Stratheden"

LONDON, June 10.

The Duchess of Buccleuch launched the 24,000 ton P. and O. "Stratheden" primarily intended for the Bombay-Australia service from Vickers, Armstrong and Barrow Yard. It is expected "Stratheden" will be commissioned in December and will develop a speed of 21 knots. She has one funnel and eight decks with phone boxes communicating with the cabins and the other features are air conditioning, two Viceregal suites, complete double-skin waterline Lido swimming pool. The length is 664 feet and accommodation for 446 first and 563 tourist passengers.—Reuter.

ELECTION TRIBUNALS IN U. P.

LUCKNOW, June 10.

It is understood that the U. P. Government will be setting up seven tribunals to hear election petitions pending at present. The personnel will be announced next week.

Out of 27 such petitions, 7 have been dismissed.—United Press.

Jawahar On Indian Labour In Malaya

Problem Is Of Deeper National Interest

PLEA FOR EQUALITY OF STATUS

Demand For Higher Wages & 8 Hour Day: Kangani System Must Be Abolished

KUALA, LUMPUR, (By Mail.)

Pandit Nehru in a special statement made to Reuter refers to the question of Indian labour in Malaya. The Pandit advocates the establishment of workers' unions and said that Labour Department officials here had said to him they would welcome such a step.

National Question

Pandit Nehru wants a higher wage level and eight-hour day for Indian labour in this country.

He drew attention to the fact that Indian labourers get less pay than Chinese which he thinks is a matter of national moment.

Close Toddy Shops

Finally, Pandit Nehru urged the closing of all toddy shops and emphatically supported the recommendation made by the Rt. Honourable Sastri in his report for abolition of the Kanagany (gang recruiting) system of recruiting.

TEXT OF STATEMENT

SINGAPORE. (Bv Mail.)

The formation of workers' unions throughout Malayan industry, is advocated by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in a written statement to the Straits "Times," in which he states that the Labour Department informed him that unions would be welcomed The Pandit, in recommending a generally higher wage level declares that the "wealth and prosperity of Malaya would increase greatly if the purchasing power of the masses was continually raised" He strongly criticised the practice of paying Indians a lower wage than Chinese.

"Almost the first question put to me by journalists" says Pandit Nehru in the course of the statement "on my landing in Malaya was about Indian labour conditions here. Again and again this question was repeated. It was a pertinent question for Indian labour has come here in large numbers and their present condition and future must demand the attention of the people of India and of the Malay Peninsula alike.

I did not answer that question for I was not competent to do so. I had not seen these labour conditions for myself and I had not read much about them. Some officers of the Labour Department of Government met me in various places and I had every courtesy from them and offers to show me any place I wished to see

DEEPER PROBLEM.

They were good enough to send me some Government publications and Mr. Srinivasa Sastri's report on Indian labour conditions in Malaya. I am sorry that, owing to my heavy programme. I could not take advantage of those courteous and friendly offers, except to visit some labour lines in Singapore and Penang. Many of my countrymen here were also desirous that I should acquaint myself personally with labour conditions.

The responsibility for not paying these personal visits of inspection is thus largely mine. The fault certainly is not of the Labour Department or of friends here, and I may not, therefore, speak with any authority about actual conditions in which Indian labourers live. Nor indeed would I have been able to do so even if I had paid a few visits of inspection. The problem is a much deeper one requiring careful study and it is this basic aspect that interests me especially.

FIRST LINE

I had occasion to discuss labour questions with officers of the labour department and with others and during my brief stay in Port Dickson I have read some literature on the subject including Mr. Sastri's report and the Central Indians' Association's memorandum on it. I have also met a number of Indian labourers and seen crowds of them at various meetings. All this would not entitle me to form final opinions about the living conditions and certain other specific problems discussed in the numerous reports. But behind these specific problems lie more important considerations about which even a newcomer and layman may have something to say.

The first line of enquiry that suggests itself to me when I consider labour conditions in any country is about labour organizations. Are there any trade unions or other workers' organisations? Are they more or less independent or are they of the kind that are called company Unions? Are they strong enough to protect the interests of the workers? What is the law on the subject?

Through generations of conflict and suffering in the industrial countries of the West, Labour has learnt this primary lesson: that only by organising itself and developing its own strength through unions, can it hope to safeguard its interests and advance them.

It has to contend against the organised power of the modern Capitalist machine; it has to bargain with this power. What chance has poor labour got in this tussle unless it has unity and organization at its back?

TRADE UNIONS

When we speak of trade unions we think invariably of workers Unions. But Chambers of Commerce and Planters' Associations and other employers organizations are as much trade unions as any labour's unions. They have great financial resources at their back, intelligence and education, usually the support of the State and the power to impose their own terms by the threat of dismissal, involving starvation and misery.

This has nothing to do with the merits or demerits of individual employer. It is a group or a class we have to consider which inevitably thinks in terms of that groups' advantage The strongest of workers Unions cannot face the employer's unions on equal terms. Unorganized workers are helpless before them.

WORKERS MUST ORGANISE.

The State may help the Worker's cause to some extent and protect their interests occasionally. But the State can seldom do much if the workers themselves are weak and disorganised. The best of the States' officers, who sincerely desire the betterment of labour, will be unable to meet or check the organised might of the employers who often have a dominating influence over the State.

Sometimes it may be said that these employers and financiers are, for all practical purposes, the State. But even apart from this direct control or influence, there are other indirect but equally important influences at work. The high officials of the State belong to the same class or groups, educationally, socially, culturally and economically, as the controllers of capital and labour, and inevitably it is easier for them to think in terms of that class.

Long ago Disraeli wrote about the two worlds, the world of the rich and the world of the poor, and how they were entirely apart from one another with next to nothing in common. He wrote about the English people in nineteenth century in England. How much more is that applicable to-day in other countries. And when one adds to this the difference of race and language and an entirely different cultural background, the distance separating the two becomes vast.

There may be sympathy and goodwill but it is difficult to understand even intellectually the other's view point. Far more difficult is it to have an emotional awareness of the others feelings and it is only this that brings true understanding.

SELF-RELIANCE

Even if the efforts of the state are helpful, and they undoubtedly are so sometimes, they are of the benevolent parental type which do not encourage self-reliance and inner strength. To advance a community, self-reliance must be encouraged and therefore an essential condition for the betterment of the workers is the promotion of trade unions and workers organisations. The state itself will be able to do more for labour then than otherwise.

At present, so far as I know, there is little in the nature of labour organization in Malaya. I was told, however, and I was glad to hear it that the Labour Department would welcome the formation of trade unions. I was told so in the course of a discussion about last year's strike of Municipal Workers in Singapore. In this strike, I understand that the Labour Department supported the Striker's demand for a higher wage. The Strike was partially successful and wages were increased though not to the level asked for. The Labour Department is still urging, I believe, that full demand of the Municipal Workers be agreed to.

But what exactly are we driving at when we talk of labour and its future. Is it just to maintain a large force of labour, with a certain minimum degree of security and comfort, ever supplying larger dividends to industry but with no other vital change in their condition? Or do we think in the terms of raising them educationally, culturally and economically ever to higher levels and making them true citizens of the country they live in and of the larger world?

Surely only the second alternative is worth working for, and it is the only possible way if one takes a long view. The rapid and progressive growth of the machine technique in industry, a growth which means ultimately greater production of wealth and higher standards for all, has strangely resulted in paralysing industry to some extent in the most highly developed industrial countries of the world by increasing unemployment and lessening purchasing power. The growth of man must keep pace with the growth of the machine or else both will go under.

ECONOMICS OF SCARCITY.

So used were we in the past to a lack of the good things of life that we built up an economics of scarcity. When plenty came we thought and acted in the same way, and even went to the extent of destroying large quantities of commodities and restricting production to fit in with our date economics.

It was an astonishing spectacle only possible in our topsy turvy world, and it was a foolish attempt, for we must live up to science and the machine and their inevitable consequences. Crisis came and slump and depression and we imagine now that we are out of the wood. But the conflict between an age of plenty and an economics of scarcity continues.—

A socialist has a clear and scientific way out of this muddle. He would introduce an economics of plenty to fit in with this age of plenty. He would encourage production to its furtherest limit and he would produce for consumption and not for profit and all the profits of the industry would go to the community, ever raising its standards as the wealth of the country increases. There is no limit to this process as there is no limit to the progress and advancement of man. Private monopoly would be avoided and wages and salaries would be so adjusted as to give enough purchasing power to the community to consume all the goods produced. There can then be no unemployment and there can be no trade slump.

A FAR CRY TO-DAY.

But Socialism is a far cry in Malaya to-day. Let us think in terms of an intelligent capitalism.

How did President Roosevelt try to meet the crisis that was strangling the United States? In order to revive a languishing trade and industry, he insisted on raising wages, shortening hours of work, and strengthenin the trade unions and encourage them to deal with the employers, directly. The increased wages brought fresh purchasing power to the masses and business revived and the wheels of industry went round. For, under modern conditions of mass production it is necessary to have mass consumption. Without the latter the former cannot continue, and for mass consumption the masses must have the necessary purchasing power provided for them. And ultimately this leads to far greater profit to industry.

In Malaya probably the labour population is never thought of as consumers. To some extent this is true owing to the nature of Malaya's principal industries and the lack of other industries. But a closer analysis would demonstrate that wealth and prosperity of Malaya would increase greatly if the purchasing power of the masses was continually raised.

Fortunately for Malaya, nature has blessed the country to an unusual degree and it has not suffered so far from the ills that afflict the world. Why should it not utilise this natural wealth to raise all the people who live here to ever higher standards educationally, culturally and in other ways?

Every investment of this kind pays itself back a hundred-fold in the fine human material that it produces. If England or France have the standards that prevail here and had these material resources, would they not use them to the fullest extent to raise the living standards of their masses, as well as their educational and cultural standards?

A country is judged not by the few people at the top but by the masses at the bottom; a city is judged not by its few palaces but by its many slums.

HIGH-WAGE LEVEL.

Therefore I think that wages should be kept at as high a level as possible. A maintenance level is not enough. Labour is at least as important, if not more so, as capital in the development of industry, and labour should share in the prosperity of industry, as it is made to suffer when industry languishes

In many countries industry is in a bad way and may find some difficulty in raising labour's standards. Not so in fortunate Malaya. Why then should not all the people who live in this country and especially the labourers and workers, out of whose efforts wealth is created benefit fully by this abundance.

I do not know why the wage figure for 1928 has been made into something like an ideal standard for Indian labour. What mystic virtue attaches to that year or to that figure? Even the present conditions of the industry patently permit a substantial increase. And I fail to see entirely why Indian labour should be paid less than Chinese or other labour. Apart from other vital considerations which affect the Indian labourer and his present relatively low standard of living, there are national aspects of this question, and India must claim equality of status and wage with others. It is perfectly true that in India wages are often lower (though not always so) than the wages paid here There are obvious reasons for that but we need not go into them here. Why in any event should that be a measuring rod for wages here? Why should we not take the standard of wages in England or America as a measure? And then it must be remembered that a person who leaves his home and goes to another country expects and needs more.

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS.

These are general considerations, which seems to me to apply to Indian labour here, apart from any particular aspects of the problem. But it would be highly desirable to have a close study and an economic survey made of the condition of the Indian labourers. Such an enquiry would include family budgets and the whole question of indebtedness.

Labour has always attached great importance to the number of hours of work. The whole history of the labour movement all over the world is one long struggle to reduce the hours of work. It is now well recognised that eight hours a day is the maximum desirable limit and in some countries the working day is smaller. I think it is eminently desirable to reduce the working day to eight hours in Malaya.

If it is our purpose to raise the human material in the labour areas to higher levels, then education becomes a vital necessity. I feel that there is tremendous room for improvement in this respect and the fullest opportunities not only for primary but secondary education should be provided for.

DRINK EVIL.

It is our desire and settled policy in India to put an end to the drink evil. We are told however, that the revenue from excise cannot easily be dispensed with and this excuse serves to continue a policy which saps the energy and vitality of the worker and impairs his efficiency. In Malaya at least this should not be a reason for continuing toddy shops. The fear to Samsu brewing may spread and may have some basis, but surely this is no reason why a present evil should be allowed to continue.

One other matter I should like to mention. I entirely agree with Mr. Sastri that the Kangani system of recruiting labour should go. I have heard much against it and nothing in its favour. There are many other matters connected with Indian lagour in Malaya which interest me. A nationalist Government in India would take the deepest interest in Indian labour abroad. It would also be interested because it could not agree to any conditions or status which were derogatory to the dignity of the people.—A. P.

FRONTIER'S MYSTERY MAN

Faqir Of Ipi's Holding Substantial Properties Contradicted

SIMLA, June 10.

Dr. Khan Sahib, the Frontier Congress Leader, is reported to have stated in a speech that the Faquir of Ipi owned substantial property. He went on to suggest that all the unrest in Waziristan is due to the fact that the British had confiscated all the Faqir's property for purposes of road building.

It is understood that a thorough enquiry has been made to verify the above allegations which have been found entirely incorrect. The Faquir of Ipi was born in 1897 and lived mainly in his early life in Bannu District and married the daughter of a man belonging to a village in that district. He has nevr served the Government in any capacity and he was a religious teacher having engaged in theological studies in Kohat, Swat and the Eastern province of Afghanistan. He has performed Haj and afterwards lived in a village in the Tochi Agency. While there, he was reputed to have performed miracles and tribesmen held him in great veneration as the Mystery Man of the Frontier.

Enquiries show that with his brother he owned some land in the Tribal Territory which consisted of a few kutcha houses and a small cultivable land which was not enough to support his family. It is not true that his property had been destroyed or confiscated. He had a house at Ipi which was burnt sometime in March 1936.—A.P.

RURAL MEDICAL RELIEF IN PUNJAB

Simla Conference To Formulate Plans

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, June 10.

It is understood the question of extending medical relief to rural areas in the Punjab is receiving the attention of the Punjab Ministry.

A Conference was held to-day in this connection at which Mr. Abdul Haye, Minister of Public Health, the Director General of Public Health, the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals and other officials were present. They made certain recommendations which are being examined from the financial point of view. It appears certain, however, that shortly a scheme may be evolved whereby doctors in charge of Government dispensaries could visit rural areas, supervise sanitation and provide medical facilities to poor. Such a plan will be introduced in certain areas on experimental basis and be extended gradually to the whole of province.

Suppression Of Civil Liberties

Demand For Restoration Of Democratic Rights Of People

AMRITSAR, June 8.

Several resolutions were passed at the Civil Liberties Conference held last night at Jallanwala Bagh

The first resolution declared that every citizen has an inherent right of freedom of thought, expression and association and that every infringement of such fundamental right struck at the very root of orderly social progress. It, therefore, demanded that all restrictions imposed by Government on the civil liberties of the people be removed forthwith.

THOSE PRESS CHAINS.

By the second resolution the Conference strongly disapproved of "the reactionary policy of Government in censoring and banning indiscriminately books, plays, broadcast talks, and motion pictures dealing with progressive nationalist thought, and in exercising a rigorous censorship in the Post Office." It also condemned the series of repressive press laws which have made a free and honest expression of opinion impossible in the country and urged Government to liberate the Press from the throttling restrictions.

RELEASE OR TRY THEM.

The third resolution strongly condemned the outrages on personal liberty committed by Government in detaining without trial in the villages of the Punjab and in internee camps in Bengal, thousands of men and women and in reviving for that purpose obsolete Regulations which had no relevance to present conditions. The Conference urged upon Government either to release those prisoners unconditionally or to bring them at once before legally constituted tribunals for open and unprejudiced trials.

POLICE BEHAVIOUR.

By the fourth resolution the Conference vehemently protested against the behaviour of the Indian police in general, and of the Punjab police in particular which has made exercise of the fundamental and inalienable civic rights of people an impossibility in the country. The Conference therefore, urged Government to bring home to the police force that they were servants and not masters of people and that they should cultivate respect for the rights of the individual.

By another resolution the Conference demanded the unconditional release of political prisoners in dangerous condition of health, in particular of Pandit Parmanand of Jhansi who has been 23 years in jail Comrade Gurmukh Singh who is suffering in the Andamans and Mr. Satin Sen who is in a chronic state of ill-health in the Ambala jail.—United Press.

THE THREE MUSKETEERS

MIDNIGHT ARRIVAL AT AMIENS

There was something suspicious about the extreme complacency of the landlord. He stood there in the most honeyed manner, cap in one hand, candle in the other, deeply regretting that he unfortunately had no more rooms vacant but would gladly make a bed for them on the floor of the common room. As to the two servants, they would have to sleep in the stables.

Shortly afterwards the exhausted musketeers were deep in sleep. They were completely rested when they got up in the morning, but now they discovered that their horses were quite stiff-legged from the terrible ride of the day before. To continue the journey on them was out of the question.

"We shall have to get hold of some other horses", said D'Artagnan.

GO ON, D'ARTAGNAN!

At the door of the stable stood two fresh, strong horses, which evidently belonged to two newly-arrived guests.

"I wonder if we can buy them", said Athos and went in search of the landlord to close the deal. During the ensuing discussion he produced some gold coins. The landlord took one of them, began to examine it closely, and then suddenly cried out that it was counterfeit money.

"You blackguard, I'll cut your ears off", cried Athos, but at the same instant four men, armed to the teeth, entered by side-doors and rushed upon him. Athos fired his pistols and shouted at the full power of his lungs "I am caught! Go on, go on, D'Artagnan!"

HOW BEST TO END CURFEW ORDER

Strict Observance Will Preclude Its Renewal

The Bombay Muslim Relief Committee has issued the following:—

A few days only remain for the Curfew Order to expire. For over a week now our city has suffered under its rigours. Many have felt its hardships: some in saying their morning prayers at various Mosques, some in carrying out their lawful work and some in many other respects. The order is for the good of all even if a few do suffer. It is against those that blot the fair name of our city and who will abuse any concession. We must not cause the Curfew Order to be prolonged but we must all help in ending it once and for all on the 14th. We earnestly beg all Muslims to observe the Curfew Order strictly for the few remaining days We earnestly beg them to stay indoors between the hours of 10 p.m. and 6 a.m.

Representation has been made in regard to the inconvenience caused in saying our morning prayers and our representation has been sympathetically heard. Nothing now can been done. Grievances there are—justifiable grievances—but grievances are not removed by breaking the Law and suffering the consequences.

The Bombay Muslim Relief Committee has been formed to help Muslims in all such matters. Come to it for help but help it too by maintaining order and peace.

"Governor & Ministers Are Like Partners In Common Enterprise"

In Case Of Serious Differences It Would Be Open To Ministers To Disclose Fact To Public, Says Bihar Satrap

RANCHI: June 9.

The Governor of Bihar in reply to an address from the local bodies said, his position as Governor differed from that of his predecessors and under the new Constitution the responsibility for the administration of the Province rests with the Council of Ministers.

A reference has been made to the fact of the Governor's special responsibility for the partially excluded area of Chota Nagpur. That did not mean that the Governor was wholly and even primarily responsible. The responsibility for all partially excluded areas rested primarily upon the Ministers.

He had not the least doubt that any Ministry would discharge that responsibility with efficiency and diligence. The Governor could not refuse to accept the advice of his Ministers on questions affecting this partially excluded area merely because his personal views differed from theirs.

If in such a case or, indeed, in any other case, he thought his special responsibilities were involved he would not immediately set himself in opposition to the Ministry and reject their advice summarily. Questions would be thoroughly discussed and frank discussions would result in each party appreciating the other's difficulties.

Partners In Enterprise

"Relations of the Governor with his Ministers were not those of a master and servant; rather they were partners in a common enterprise of good government of the Province."

His Excellency went on: "The fact that a society representing the aboriginal people of Chota Nagpur constitute special responsibilities, shows that they attach importance to them, and, indeed, it must be recognised that other interests to which special protection is afforded by the Act, do value these safeguards."

"I, or indeed, any Governor cannot surrender the powers given by the Act, but if my relations with my Ministers are such as I have indicated, I confidently anticipate that occasions on which I shall feel compelled to differ from them will be very rare.

"The question of what will happen in the event of difference of opinion in the field of special responsibilities has recently attracted attention, and I may take this opportunity of giving my views.

"It is true that the Act gives me power to dismiss the Ministry. It is true that Ministry can resign. But these are very drastic steps, and it may hardly appear reasonable to suggest that, if in a minor matter the Governor differed from his Ministry he should at once turn out his Ministry.

"In such a case the responsibility for the decision would rest solely on the Governor and it would be in order for the Minister to indicate publicly that his advice had been disregarded. Such cases would not be numerous, but if they did occur, surely, this action would be more suitable than the creation of political crisis by the Ministry.

"Cases may arise in which there will be serious disagreement between the Governor and his Ministers, so serious as to make resignation or dismissal inevitable but it would, in my view, not be profitable to attempt to define beforehand the circumstances which would justify such drastic action, but if we are working together as partners in a great enterprise of bettering the condition of people of Bihar, and I shall always do all in my power to help the Ministry in that great work, we may confidently hope that no serious crisis will arise."—A. P.

MOVE TO RANCHI

Referring to the Government's move to Ranchi His Excellency said the decision in this respect was made by Council of Ministers who thought it desirable to be better acquainted with the problems of this part of the province. His Excellency considered this was a right decision

Addressing the District Board, His Excellency said that there had been a marked improvement in communications in the district, though much remained to be done. He would draw the attention of his Ministry to the schemes they had mentioned.

FOR TENANCY ACT AMENDMENT

Addressing the Landholder's Association His Excellency assured them that the Government would consider practical suggestions placed before them for amending the Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act and any representation regarding the Cess Valuation would be fully examined.

Addressing Chota Nagpur Improvement Society, the Governor said it would be difficult to justify all-round reduction of rents. His Excellency suggested to the agriculturists of Chota Nagpur to try to increase the productivity of land instead. The claims of aboriginals to appointment in Public Services were always sympathetically considered.

Regarding Judicial System, His Excellency suggested the setting up of some form of Panchayat courts.—A.P.

11TH DAY OF HUNGER STRIKE OF KAKORI CASE PRISONER

Congressmen Fail To Persuade Bakshi To Give Up Fast: Authorities Start Forcible Feeding

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALLAHABAD: June 10.

To-day is the eleventh day of the hunger-strike of Mr. S. N. Bakshi, the Kakori Case Prisoner, in Naini Jail.

He was interviewed yesterday by Mohanlal Saxena, M.L.A., Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Ramkrishna Khatri, Secretary, Prisoners' Relief Committee, U. P. and Mr. Mohanlal Gautam, M.L.A. These Congressmen tried to persuade Mr. Bakshi to break his fast, but Mr. Bakshi refused to go back on his resolve.

Mr. Bakshi was brought on a stretcher to the office of the Jail Superintendent, where the interview took place for about two hours.

The Congressmen advised him to break the fast on the ground that in six Provinces where the Congressmen are in a majority, there was practically no Provincial Autonomy yet, for the majority has not yet assumed office

Mr. Bakshi was requested to postpone his hunger-strike for three months during which period attempt could be made to secure the release of all political prisoners and the situation might change.

Mr. Bakshi refused to take even milk which these Congressmen offered him to break his fast. Mr. Bakshi is further reported to have told them that he could continue the fast for two months and they should, in the meanwhile, make effort to secure the fulfilment of his demand.

During the present period of his hunger-strike Mr. Bakshi has lost 19 pounds weight.

In the course of the interview, Mr. Jogesh Chatterji, another Kakori prisoner, was also present.

It is likely that another attempt will be made to persuade Mr. Bakshi to break the fast when Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru arrives here. It is understood that Pandit Jawaharlal will see him as soon as he arrives here.

The Jail authorities have resorted to forcible feeding of Mr. Bakshi now.

NO LONGER A ROYALTY!

Delhi City Fathers Can't Congratulate Windsor On His Wedding

NEW DELHI, June 10.

At a meeting of the Delhi Municipal Committee held this morning, a resolution sponsored by Mr. Rajnarayan Khanna, congratulating His Royal Highness the Duke of Windsor on his marriage, was ruled out of order by the president, Mr. F. B. Pool, the officiating Deputy Commissioner.

Haji Rashi Ahmed took objection to the resolution that the Duke of Windsor is no more connected with the royalty and hence the Committee has nothing to do with the matter.—United Press

DISMISSAL OF WORKERS LEADS TO STRIKE OF 10,000

Ujjain Millowners Contemplating General Lock-Out

(From Our Correspondent.)

UJJAIN, June 8.

Ten thousand workers of the Hira Mill, Binod Mill and Shipra Mill, now known as Dipchand Mill, have gone on strike here as a protest against the abrupt dismissal of 5 mill workers from the Binod Mill.

Although it is the 8th day of the begining of the trouble, there is hardly any change in the situation which, though absolutely peaceful, is causing grave anxieties to the peaceful citizens and the tragedy is that no prospect of an early settlement is yet in sight

Lock-Out Contemplated

The mill-owners, having failed in their attempts to break the strikes, are now contemplating a general lock-out, which might still worsen the situation as the strikers are also equally determined to face the miseries and misfortunes that are likely to befall them if the unfortunate trouble is unnecessarily prolonged.

Mr. Dinkar Rao Dharma who has a good deal of experiences of these unfortunate labour upheavals, has arrived here from Beawar and attempts are being made to bring about a peaceful settlement of the whole dispute, for which some higher officials are also expected here very shortly from Gwalior.

NINE ARRESTS IN EXCISE RAID

JUBBULPORE, June 9.

On receipt of an information that illicit distillation was in progress in village Wallore, the excise authorites of Betul raided the place and arrested nine persons on a charge of violating the Indian Excise Act. The accused were produced in the court of a magistrate at Bhainsdehi.

In the course of the raid, it is reported the Excise Sub-Inspector had seized a large quantity of fomented Mohuwa flowers.—United Press.

Work Of Mayor's Famine Relief Committee

Rs. 37,000 Distributed Among Affected Areas In Bombay Presidency, Kathiawar And Rajputana

The following is the report of work done by the Mayor's Famine Relief Fund Committee (1936-37):

The appalling distress caused by the earthquake at Quetta and other places had just been relieved to some extent when severe famine conditions resulting in economic distress began to prevail in certain parts of this Presidency

Consequent on the shortage of rains and failure of crops in several parts of the Presidency particularly in some parts of the districts of Gujarat, Ahmedabad, Sholapur and Bijapur, there was a shortage of fodder and the prices of the food stuffs had risen by leaps and bounds. Cattle were sold for a straw and the situation threatened to develop very seriously, resulting in untold misery and hardship to a very large number of inhabitants in the affected areas.

General Committee Formed

In order to alleviate the sufferings of those affected by the famine conditions, His Worship the Mayor, Mr. (now Hon'ble) Jamnadas M. Mehta, in response to an influentially signed requisition, called a meeting of the leading citizens of Bombay at the Corporation Hall on Friday the 4th September 1936, to consider ways and means for affording relief and assistance to the people affected in the several districts of this Presidency. A large number of citizens representing all communities attended the meeting at which a General Committee, consisting of over 70 members, with the Mayor of Bombay as the Chairman, was appointed to take the necessary steps.

Before appointing the Executive Committee, the General Committee though it necessary to request the Chairman to acquaint himself with the conditions prevailing in the various parts of the Presidency, after making inquiries on the spot if advisable. The report submitted by the Chairman revealed a situation which called for immediate action and relief and accordingly an Executive Committee was appointed to adopt such measures for relieving the distress and to issue a public appeal for funds.

Rs. 38,000 Collected

The Executive Committee met several times as occasions arose. The Committee tried to collect money in various ways. They organised a "Famine Relief Week" from Saturday the 10th October 1936, as a result of which Rs. 4,000 were collected as Box-collections. The Committee wish to convey their best thanks to all those ladies and gentlemen who helped the Committee in their efforts to make these collections.

The Committee received about Rs 3,500 from the Cinema shows and concerts arranged in aid of this fund and organised by Mrs. Bapsey Sabavala and the Committee, beg to convey their sincere appreciation of the very valuable services rendered by her in the cause of suffering humanity. The remaining amount was received as donations from various Institutions and the public. The total collection amounted to Rs. 38,122 14-9.

The response to the Committee's appeal was fairly generous and the Committee were quite sure that they would have received more help from the public of Bombay who have always shown their willingness to render help to their brethren who may be in distress; but the Committee's efforts to collect more funds were frustrated owing to the outbreak of riots in the City. Many gave what they could and the Committee desire to express their thanks to one and all. Donations received in kind or money were published in the local English and Vernacular newspapers from time to time and the Committee are thankful to the Editors of these newspapers for their co-operation

Distribution Of Collections

The Committee distributed the mount through Relief organisations working in the Presidency, where relief was urgently needed. The Committee sent donations to the several relief organisations in the following districts:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Panchmahals ..	6,715	2	3
Bijapur ...	7,500	0	0
Ahmednagar ...	3,200	0	0
Nasik ..	3,960	0	0
Sholapur ..	3,700	0	0

(Continued in Col. 4.)

(Continued from Col. 6.)

Ahmedabad ..	4,600	0	0
Kathiawar ..	1,200	0	0
Rajputana ...	100	0	0
Broach	2,860	0	0
Gow Rakshak institutions in Bombay ..	2,897	0	0
Total ..	36,732	2	3

An amount of Rs. 411-3-0 was utilised for the payment of the salaries of the staff engaged for doing Committee's work up to the end of May 1937 and Rs. 830-4-9 were spent for printing, postage, collection boxes and miscellaneous charges up to the end of May 1937, leaving a balance of Rs. 149-4-9 at the disposal of the Committee.

The Accounts of the Committee were audited free of charge by the Municipal Auditors and the thanks of the Committee are also due to them

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Mayor's Famine Fund held on the 31st March 1937, it was resolved that the fund be closed as there was no possibility of getting any further help from the public.

SO FAT SHE HAD TO SELL HER BUSINESS

Now 6 Stone Lighter She Starts Afresh

NEW HEALTH AT 58—THANKS TO KRUSCHEN

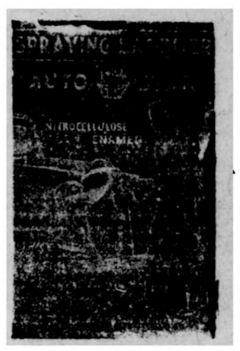
"Two years ago", writes a woman, "I was running a very successful business. It was strenuous, but the chance of a lifetime. At the time I weighed 18 st. 10lb.—but I was exceptionally strong. Then I began to feel tired, in fact always tired. My feet and legs began to swell, and my eyesight began to fail. Eventually, I had to sell my business, and go into a nursing home. My heart was in a terrible state.

"One day, a friend said, 'Your heart bothers you because your big heavy body gives it so much work to do. Get your fat down. Start taking Kruschen.' In desperation, I took her advice. To-day I weigh only 12 stone 8 lb. I feel perfectly fit, and yesterday I walked 7 miles. I am 50 years of age, and have been passed for life insurance. I am starting a new business, and with renewed health. I shall make good again."—(Mrs.) B.E.

Kruschen is an ideal blend of mineral salts found in those European spas which have been resorted to from time immemorial by the over-stout. Before the first bottle of Kruschen is finished, fat begins to go. And it continues to go, until there is no more superfluous flesh to burden the body and endanger the health.

Kruschen Salts is obtainable at all Chemists, Stores and Bazars.

FINEST



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Cod Liver Oil for STRENGTH— and SCOTT'S Emulsion is 3 times more effective

THE latest research confirms what has long been known—that no tonic food possesses more valuable properties, especially for rebuilding a system weakened by illness, than cod liver oil. Rich in the essential Vitamins A and D, it is a natural strengthener.

But, in its plain form, it is quite unsuitable for a delicate digestion or one weakened by illness: many people cannot take it. Hence the special value of SCOTT'S Emulsion, which is made both palatable and easily digestible by a unique process preserving the full vitamin potency of the oil. SCOTT'S Emulsion contains, in addition, the valuable hypophosphites of lime and soda; it has been proved to be actually *three times more effective than plain cod liver oil.*

Helps you resist Infection

The action of SCOTT'S Emulsion in building up strength and vitality does not end with the restoration of normal health. Its usefulness extends further, because it has the definite effect of increasing the body's resistance to fresh infection. It is thus an ideal tonic to take whenever you are in the least run-down, or when illness is prevalent. For its all-round value in enriching the blood and strengthening the nerves and the system generally, SCOTT'S Emulsion has been prescribed by doctors for more than sixty years.

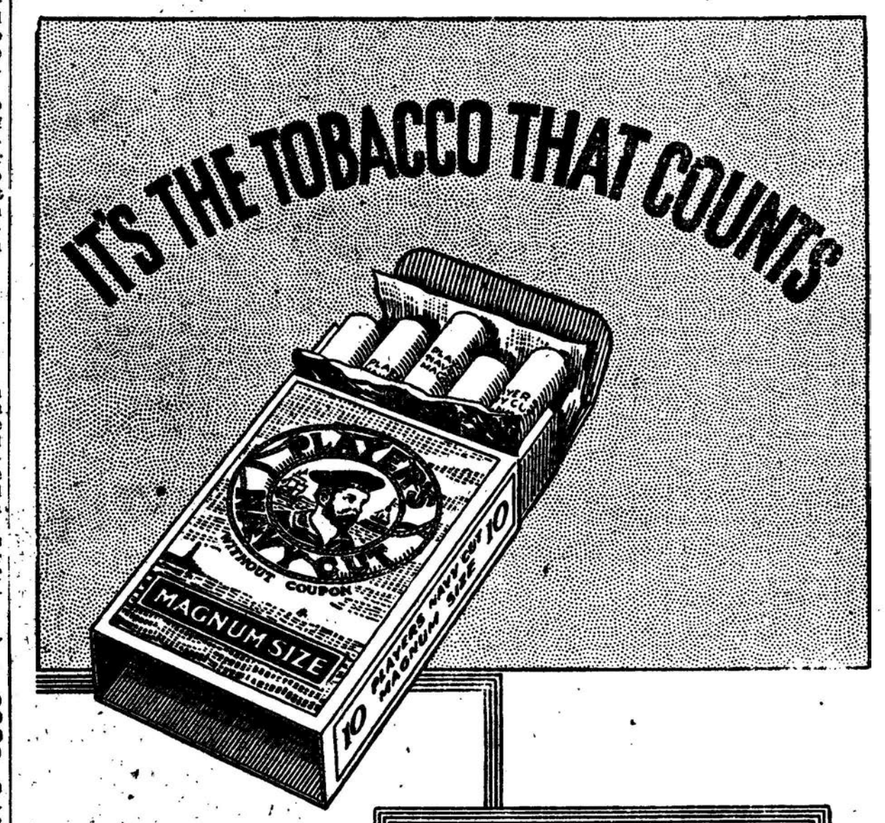
SCOTT'S Emulsion...

- *is 3 times more effective than plain cod liver oil*
- *builds sturdy flesh and bone*
- *strengthens the nerves*
- *enriches the blood*
- *helps you fight infection*

SCOTT'S Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil

Wholesale Distributors: Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Ltd. Calcutta . Bombay . Madras . Lahore Rangoon . Colombo . Cawnpore . Patna . Ahmedabad . Cochin . Calicut . Vizagapatam . Karachi . Amritsar

IT'S THE TOBACCO THAT COUNTS



So make sure they're PLAYER'S.

3 annas for 10 MAGNUMS

PL/141

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 8 POINTS UP

Gold Firm And Wheat Steady

BOMBAY, June 10.

On Thursday crossrates ruled steady.

NEW YORK COTTON FIRM.

New York cotton ruled firm on trade and foreign buying influenced by better technical position after recent heavy liquidation.

SILVER WEAK.

London gold was firm but silver was weak.

WHEAT STEADY.

Wheat was steady but base metals were easy.

SECURITIES NEGLECTED.

The London Stock Exchange was quiet but steady with business restricted by prevailing uncertainties. Giltedged securities were neglected.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1937

New York, June 10.

Previous closing	12.02
To-day's opening	12.08
Difference	+06
To-day's closing	12.10
Difference	+.08

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1937

Liverpool, June 10.

Previous closing	6.83
To-day's opening	6.76
Difference	—07
To-day's closing	6.80
Difference	—03

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August	Rs. 238-0
New April May	Rs. 235-3

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, June 10.

Cotton displayed considerable strength to-day on reactionary buying with some covering after yesterday's liquidation which has improved the technical situation.

Trading in October began at 12.08 i.e. 6 points higher than previous closing. Prices advanced on higher Liverpool cables and local and foreign buying while later some covering caused further steadiness with October further rising to 12.12 with the undertone very steady.

New York cotton finally closed at 12.10 with a rise of 8 points for October delivery.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 10.

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (12.26/12.24) 12.08/12.07
October (12.26/12.25) 12.09/12.07
December (12.24/12.22) 12.05/12.05

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, June 10.

American July (6.90) 6.89
American October (6.81) 6.80
Egyptian June (10.15) 10.10
Egyptian July (10.25) 10.20

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, June 10.

The market was closed at night on account of the promulgation of Curfew Order.

LONDON MARKETS

London, June 10.

The rates at 3-30 p.m were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-1 3/4) 1-1 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-3 1/2) 1-10 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-2) 1-2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-7 1/2) 1-7 1/2

JUTE

New Crop June July (£20 15/16 buyers) £20 3/4 buyers.
Dunlop June (£25 sellers) £24 1/2 sellers.
Lightning June (£23 sellers) £22 1/2 sellers

RUBBER

Spot (9 1/2 buyers) 9 1/4 buyers.
Forward July September (9 5/8 paid and value) 9 3/8 paid and buyers.

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay June July (£13 7/8 sellers) £13 7/8 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta June July (£14 1/2 sellers) £14 7/16 sellers.
Linseed La Plata June July (£13 1/8 sellers) £13 1/16 sellers.
Groundnuts Coromandal July (£14 15/16 sellers) £14 7/8 sellers.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, June 10.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with July at 104 and October 99. The market was moderately active on scattered buying with the sale of plate cargo to Italy nullifying effect of overnight North American cables but subsequently the demand quietened down in absence of any good buying.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, June 10.

Chicago wheat opened steady with July at 1.09. Prices kept steady on scattered support but subsequently the market was quiet in the absence of any important demand due to favourable crop news.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, June 10.

Wheat September	5 6 9
Wheat January	5 10 9
Linseed September	8 2 9
Linseed May	8 8 9

The tone was steady.

BROWN SOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association.)

Delivery Sept. 1937

Bombay, June 10.

	Rs. a. p.
Rates at 11 a.m.	8 3 9
Rates at 12-0 noon	8 3 9
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	8 2 9
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	8 2 9

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, June 10.

Previous closing	4.93 11/16
To-day's opening	4.93 5/16
To-day's closing	4.93 3/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, June 10.

Previous closing	4.93.72
To-day's opening	4.93.70
To-day's closing	4.93.37

FRANC RATE

London, June 10.

Previous closing	110.90
To-day's opening	110.91
To-day's closing	110.90

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, June 10.

London Exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.93.70 and then rose to 4.93.72 on scattered buying otherwise movements were small.

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 4.93.37.

Franc opened at 110.91 and after slightly weakening to 110.93 again improved to 110.91 on some scattered buying.

The sterling franc crossrate closed at 110.90.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (8.373) 8.373
New York on Bombay (37.25) 37.28
London on Milan (93.77) 93.80
Berlin on Bombay (0.93) 0.93
London on Shanghai (1-2 1/2) 1-2 15/32
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent
4 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent
6 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent.

LONDON METALS

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

Tin (£252 buyers £252 1/4 sellers. Quiet) £248 buyers £248 1/4 sellers. Easy.
Lead (£22 3/4 buyers £22 7/8 sellers. Easier) £22 1/16 buyers £22 3/16 sellers. Easy.
Electrolytic Copper (£62 to £64) £61 to £62.
Glasgow Iron (£87) £87

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, June 10.

The following cable information was received from London to-night

"India sold. American Trade bought. Market steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, June 10.

	Previous closing Prices	To-day's Prices.
Spot	20 1/8d.	20d.
Forward	20 3/16d.	20d.

LONDON GOLD

London, June 10.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-0-6 1/2) £7-0-7

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, June 10. 10 p.m.

Silver ready	52	0	0
Silver 1st settlement	52	2	0
Silver 2nd settlement	52	4	0
Gold ready	34	11	6
Gold 1st settlement	34	10	0
Gold 2nd settlement	34	8	0
Sovereigns	22	2	6

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, June 10.

Liverpool wheat May delivery closed at 102 5/8 as against the previous closing rate at 104 3/8.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, June 10.

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

General Motor (del 54 1/2) del 53
N Copper Mining (del 54 3/4) del 54 1/8
U S Steel Common (del 101 1/4) del 100 1/8
U S Steel Preference (del 135) del 134

Reserve Bank Rate Unchanged

BOMBAY, June 10.

The Reserve Bank of India rate remains unchanged at 3 per cent. per annum.—A.P.

3½ P. C. GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotation

Bombay, June 10.

The 3 1/2 per cent Government paper was quoted Rs. 95-6-6. The closing quotation at 5 p.m. was Rs. 95-7-0.

Fluctuations during the sessions were as follows:—

	Rs. a. p.
Opening	95 7 0
Highest	95 7 0
Lowest	95 6 0
Closing	95 7 0

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, June 10.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £90 1/4 as against the previous closing at the same rate.

INDIAN LOANS

London, June 10. 2-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Loan (£98 1/2) £98
3 1/2 per cent Indian Loan (£90 1/2) £90
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (1950-55) (£110 1/2) £110 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£113 1/2) £113 1/2
4 per cent Indian 1948-53 (£106) £106
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£111) £111
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-59 (£101 1/2) £101 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

3 per cent Australian Loan 1945-70 (£106) £106 1/2

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£74 7/8) £74 7/8
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£101) £101
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£105 1/2) £105 1/2
5 per cent Funding Loan (£109 5/8) £109 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£101) £101
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£108 3/4) £108 5/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, June 10. 2-30 p.m.

The general tone was steady but business was restricted. Internationals and Kaffirs were rather firmer. Home industrials were easy but there was no real selling pressure in evidence.

INDUSTRIALS

British Celanese Second Preference (15-6) 15-6
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (70-10 1/2) 70-10 1/2
Hydro Electric (£8 7/6) £8 7/6
Musical Industries (20-6) 20-6
Princhin Johnson (44-6) 44-6
Imperial Chemical (37-0) 37-0
Woolsworth Ordinary (78-0) 77-6
Realisation 1930 (£97 1/2) £97 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (33-6) 33-6
Unilever Ordinary (42-6) 41-10 1/2
Ford Motors (28-3) 27-4 1/2
Cables and Wireless (£8 1/6) £8 1/6
British American Tobacco (125-7 1/2) 125-7 1/2
Carreas (£8 3/6) £8 3/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (153-9) 153-1 1/2
P and O S N Company Deferred (32-6) 32-6
Distillers (114-9) 115-0
Bredfords Dyers (£8 7/6) £8 5/8
British Celanese (£8 5/9) £8 3/8
J and P Coates Ordinary (46-0) 46-6
Courtaulds Ordinary (52-9) 52-9
Fine Cotton Spinners (10-0) 10-0
Vickers Limited Ordinary (28-6) 28-6
Inter Nickels (60-6) 60-6
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (66-3) 67-6
Tata Steel Preference (£106) £106

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (18-9) 18-9
Donare Tea (45-9) 45-9
Empire of India (29-4 1/2) 29-4 1/2

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (39-0) 39-0
Gula Kelampong (41-3) 41-3
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (36-6) 37-0

JUTES SHARES

Barnagore (£9) £9

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (52-6) 51-3
Burma Corporation (17-3) 17-3
Rio Tintos (£20 1/2) £20
East Rand Proprietory (63-9) 62-6
Rand Mines (£6 7/8) £6 7/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£12 7/8) £13
Gedule New (£8 1/8) £8 1/8
New Moddels (£30) £30
Sub Nigel (£10) £10
Spring Mines Split Shares (33-1 1/2) 32-6
Union Corporation (£7 7/6) £7 3/4

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (£56 5/8) £54 5/8
Anglo Iranian (129-6) 127-6
Burma Oil (118-9) 117-6
Musical Eagle (26-7 1/2) 18-10 1/2
Shell Transport (110-7 1/2) 109-4 1/2
Royal Dutch (£46 7/8) £46 1/2

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£61) £61
L and S Ordinary (£33 1/2) £33 1/2
L N E R Defd (£5) £5
Southern Paris 5 per cent (£22 3/4) £22 3/4
London Paris 5 per cent (£127) £127
London Transport 'C' Stock (£83) £83

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales	1936-37	1935-36
Receipts to date 9 6 37	6724000	6060000
Receipts Yesterday 9-6-37	3000	5000
Exports to date 9-6-37	5432000	5855000
Stock at Ports 1-6-37	1344000	1603000
Stock at Interior Towns 4-6-37	1062000	1551000
Stock at Liverpool 4-6-37	917000	714000
Visible Supply 4-6-37	3847000	4251000
Quantity in sight 4-6-37	12699000	12034000
Quantity out of sight 4-6-37	12104000	10879000

MORE CONFIDENT SENTIMENT IN STOCK EXCHANGE

Selling Pressure In Franc

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, June 10.

On the Stock Exchange to-day gains were narrow and irregular with few outstanding movements at first. The market for the most part closed a shade lower but the underlying sentiment seems to be somewhat more confident. Giltedged securities encountered a little better support.

In foreign exchanges, the franc uncountered selling pressure owing to the nervousness regarding the French financial situation.

Among the commodities basemetals were lower on the absence of consuming interest.

Wall Street opened quietly irregular.

JUTE SHARES STEADY

Indian Iron & Steel Shares Steady

CALCUTTA, June 10.

Jutes ruled steady although very little business passing. Coals continued easier. Teas were dull and inactive. In miscellaneous Indian iron and steel and Burma Corporation continued to rule steady while others remained more or less unchanged. Government securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations.

Government securities:—Three and a half per cent paper 95/8, three and a half per cent loan 1947/50 105/14 small lot, four per cent loan 1960/70 110/5, five per cent loan 1940/43 107/4 small lot, five per cent loan 1939/44 105/1, five and a half per cent loan 1938/40 104/8 odd lot.

Banks:—Quilon 27/2, Reserve 128.

Railways:—Ahmadpur Kitwa 89.

Cotton:—Kesoram 7/2

Coals:—Amalgamated 25/8, Bansra 3/1, Bhalgora 2/10, Ghusick and Muelia 3/5, Jainty Central annas 14, Kakurka 6/10, Marine 14/6, Nazira 9, Rewa 9, Samla 2/5.

Jutes:—Bally 162, Barnagore 134 small lot, Belvedere 353, Birla 19, Howrah 52/6, Howrah seven per cent pref 153, Hukumchand ord. 9/14, Hukumchand pref 107/8 small lot, Kamarhatty 516, National 2/8 ex div, New Central 388 small lots, Reliance 63/4.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 11/8, Consolidated tin 6/7, Indian copper 3/5, Rhodesia copper 2/10 ex div Jubbulpore electric 14/4, Patna electric 18 ex div, Hukumchand electric 19/4, Indian iron and steel 43/8, Indian iron and steel rights 44/4, Steel Corporation ord. 8/12, Steel Corporation pref 91, B. I. Corporation ord. 3/15 small lots, B. I. Corporation pref 141, Ivan Jones 2/8, Kalimpong Ropeway 12/8, Macfarlane and Co. defd 2/10, British Burma petrol 5/8, Indian paper pulp 150/8, Orient paper 2/6 disc, Titaghur paper ord. 24/14.

Sugars.—Cawnpore 25/4 small lot, Brewery 13/14

Teas:—Hansqua 9/4, Hasimara 42/8.

Debentures:—Three and quarter per cent Rangoon Municipal 97/8, six per cent 1911/25/48, Howrah Amta 110/8.—A. P.

Trade Tendencies

Bombay, June 10

Messrs. M. and B. Stern state:—

Liverpool wheat advanced sharply on reports of black rust in North America and unfavourable weather conditions in U. S. A. Spring wheat areas.

Chicago was steady but did not maintain the early advance owing to heavy realising.

Sugar continues to be remarkably steady despite the weakness in other commodities. This is attributed to prospective larger consumption and very little Cuban hedging in London, following the extended export quota.

March sh. 6/9 1/2d.

Rubber eased in the absence of any demand from U. S. A., but it is believed present low prices may force the International Committee to reconsider the next quarter's quota which is already 5 per cent lower than the present quarter. The next meeting of the Committee is due on the 28th instant.

October/December 9-7/16d.

Metals closed easier in the absence of consumers' demand and Continental liquidation, despite the reassurance of the British Government, on their gold policy. We consider present prices are around the bottom and advice purchases.

AHMEDABAD SHARE

(From Our Correspondent.)

Ahmedabad, June 10.

The following are to-day's closing quotations of the local share bazar:

	Rs. a. p.
Aryodaya Spinning	193 12 0
Calico	559 6 0
Gujarat Cotton	28 2 0
Jubili	193 12 0
Marsdan	89 0 0
Motilal Hirabhai	53 2 0
Monogram	53 2 0
Rajnagar	330 0 0

BOMBAY COTTON STATISTICS

Receipts from 1st Sept. 1936 to 3rd June 1937	2,829,878
Same time previous Season	2,692,749
Exports from 1st Sept. 1936 to 3rd June 1937	

	1936-37	1935-36
United Kingdom	66,850	109,531
Continent	344,359	350,120
China	16,100	85,397
Japan	1,217,330	1,056,536
Coast Ports	29,328	29,297
U. S. A.	8,610	2,611
Total	1,634,377	1,632,944

Total exports by rail from 1st Sept. 1936 to 3rd June 1937	219,119
Estimated Mill consumption from 1st Sept. 1936 to 3rd June 1937	579,571
Same period last year	616,058
Estimated Stock of raw cotton held by Exporter Dealers and other Mills in Bombay on 3rd June 1937	1,066,684
Same time previous Season	890,885

ANDAMANS NOT FIT FOR POLITICALS

Jallianwala Baug Conference Demands Special Jail

AMRITSAR, June 9.

The Political Prisoners' Relief Conference held yesterday in Jallianwala Baugh under the presidency of Master Raja Ram, passed resolutions, declaring that the Andamans was not a fit place for political prisoners and therefore no political prisoners should be sent there, demanding that political prisoners should be kept in a special jail, and appreciating the valuable services of the Desh Bhagat Priver Sahayak Committee in the interests of political prisoners.

The last resolution urged for the release of all Martial Law prisoners, State prisoners Criminal Law Amendment internees and 1914-15 Conspiracy prisoners.—United Press.

POLICE OFFICER ON TRIAL

Sheikhupura Municipal President's Allegations

LAHORE, June 9.

On a petition by S. Atma Singh, President of the Sheikhupura Municipal Committee, Lala Sant Ram, Special Magistrate, Lahore, has issued notices upon Sh. Ghulam Mohi-ud Din, Sub-Inspector of Police, Sheikhupura, and one Gian Chand, to show cause why they should not be prosecuted under section 193/211/109 I.P.C. (false charge of offence made with intent to injure.)

It will be recalled that on a complaint by Gian Chand, the petitioner, S. Atma Singh, his brother and two others were placed on trial, on a charge of attempt to murder, but all of them were discharged by the special magistrate

The petitioner alleges that Gian Chand and Sub-Inspector Sh. Ghulam Mohi-ud Din were on inimical terms with him and, therefore, they started a false case with intent to injure him physically, mentally and financially.—United Press.

SPECIAL OFFICER FOR CLOVE CULTIVATION

SIMLA, June 10.

A communique states:—

Scattered throughout India and mostly in South are various small plantations of cloves. Information regarding these is almost non-existent. In order to collect available facts as to how the clove plant has fared in these places th Imperial Council of Agricultural Research has recently appointed Mr. A. K. Sesha Aiyer as an officer on special duty. The expected enquiry will be completed in six months.—United Press.

NO CABINET CRISIS IN U. P.

LUCKNOW, June 10.

The Director of Publicity in the course of a Press Note states that a report appeared in certain papers about a threatened crisis in the United Provinces Cabinet.

The report is officially contradicted and it is authoritatively stated that the statement has no foundation in fact.—A. P.

Lahore High Court Ag. Chief Justice

SIMLA, June 10.

A communique states:—

The Governor-General has appointed Mr. Justice Tekchand of the Lahore High Court to perform duties of Chief Justice during the absence on leave of Sir Douglas Young from July 2 to 15. —United Press.

International Anti-Tuberculosis Conference

SIMLA, June 10.

The 10th Conference of the International Union against Tuberculosis will take place in Lisbon from September 5 to 9.—United Press.

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD

The following rates prevailed in the Market on 10th day of June 1937.

BROACH FULLY GOOD QUALITY.

VAIDAS.

	July-Aug 1937
10-30	Rs. 232/12
12-30	Rs. 232
2-30	Rs. 232
4-30	Rs. 233
	July-Aug.
Highest	Rs. 223
Lowest	Rs. 221/12

KARACHI STATISTICS.

Total receipts from Upcountry from 1st Sept 1936 to 3rd June 1937	2,203,916
Same time previous year	1,801,384
Total cotton shipped from 1st Sept. 1936 to 27th May 1937	1,709,790
Same period last Season	1,482,575

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

Bombay, June 10.

B I S N s.s. Gairsoppa of 3227 reg tons Capt R R Marsh arrived from Calcutta with cargo of coal.

B I S N s.s. Gogra of 3126 reg tons Capt K S M C Lennan arrived from Rangoon via Colombo Cochin and Mangalore with general cargo.

B I S N s.s. Bamora of 1870 reg tons Capt W F Putt arrived from Basra via Karachi with passengers and general cargo

B I S N s.s. Ellora of 2386 reg tons Capt J L Durpee arrived from Mombassa via Rangoon with general cargo.

P and O s.s. Ranchi of 8850 reg tons Capt J A Smith arrived from London via Gibraltar Marseilles Portsaid and Aden with passengers and general cargo.

DEPARTURES.

P and O s.s. Ranchi of 8850 reg tons Capt J A Smith sailed for Kobe via Colombo and China Japan Ports with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

B I S N s.s. Varsova of 1955 reg tons Capt W J Clarke sailed for Basra via Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports with passengers and local cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 10-6-37.

S S Kifuku Maru (O S K) for China Japan Ports via Colombo.

S S Vita (M M) for Persian Gulf Ports via Karachi.

S S Bamora (M M) for Persian Gulf Ports via Karachi.

S S Takliwa (M M for East and South African Ports via Seychelles.

S S Rawalpindi (M M) for Europe and American Ports via Aden and London.

S S Gogra (M M) for Rangoon Akyab Bassein Moulmein Mauritius via Colombo and Malabar Coast Ports

S S Badarpur (B S O S and D) for Rangoon.

Vessels In Docks

Bombay, June 10.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

4 Tokushima Maru 3783 Japan 11-6 N Y K
8 Wardenfels 3766 Karachi 12-6- L Edwards
7 Serbino 2647 Karachi 11-6 J Finlay
8 London Maru 4414 Yokohama 11-6 O S K
9 Ginyo Maru 6128 Japan 11-6 N Y K
14 Cranfield 3213 Japan 8-6 M M
15 Temple Lane 2562 Antwerp 12-6 L Edwards

VICTORIA DOCK

4 Varsova 1955 Busra 10-6 M M
15 Hashemi 296 Malabar Coast 10-6 S Hassum

PRINCES DOCK

C/R Jalapadma 2326 Rangoon, 12-6 Scindia S N
(Jettyent) Jayalaxmi 49 NFNF Indian Co-operative N Tdg.
G Victoria Marie 883 M Coast 10-6 Merchant S N
N/C Costcappelle 348 M Coast 12-6 Merchant S N

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON

Warfield 11-6-37 M M
Comorin 17-6-37 P and O
Soudan 18-6-37 P and O
Kaiser-i-Hind 24-6-37 P and O

FROM LIVERPOOL

City of Canterbury 14-6-37 K Nixon

FROM HAMBURG

Kandelfels 15-6-37 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

New Orleans 25-6-37 L Edward
City of Hankow 16-6-37 F F Campbell

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Tosari 13-6-37 Volkart Bros

FROM SYDNEY

Mooltan 19-6-37 P and O

FROM TRIESTE

Dandelo 20-6-37 L Triestino
Sumatra 12-6-37 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Tokiwa Maru 15-6-37 N Y Kaisha
Kifuku Maru 9-6-37 O S Kaisha
Victoria 17-6-37 L Triestino
Rawalpindi 11-6-37 P and O
Calcutta Maru 25-6-37 N Y
Ginyo Maru 30-6-37 N Y K

FROM RANGOON

Chyebassa 12-6-37 M M
Vasna 19-6-37 M M
Baroda 17-6-37 M M
Vita 12-6-37 M M

FROM HULL

City of Kobe 21-6-37 J Finlay

FROM ABADAN

British Architect 12-6-37 Anglo Iranian Oil

FROM GENOA

Antonietta Costa 20-6-37 L Triestino
Alberto Treves 14-6-37 L Triestino

FROM BASSEIN

Jaladuta 12-6-37 Scindia Steam
Jalavihar 11-6-37 Scindia Steam
Hatarana 12-6-37 M M
Jalaputra 11-6-37 Scindia Steam
Jalamani 15-6-37 Scindia Steam
Surada 16-6-37 M M

FROM CURBAN

Takliwa 12-6-37 M M

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON

Rawalpindi 12-6-37 P and O
Mooltan 19-6-37 P and O
Warfield 18-6-37 M M
Corfu 26-6-37 P and O

FOR HAMBURG

Temple Lane 11-6-37 L Edwards
Kandelfels 20-6-37 L Edward

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of Cantenbury 7-7-37 K N
Castalia 12-6-37 Anchor Line

FOR SYDNEY

Comorin 17-6-37 P and O

FOR NEW YORK

Pres Garfield 25-6-37 F F Campbell
City of Hankow 19-6-37 F F Campbell
City of Johannesburg 8-6-37 F F C

FOR GENOA

Victoria 17-6-37 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Tokushima Maru 10-6-37 N Y Kaisha
Giyo Maru 11-6-37 N Y Kaisha
Kifuku Maru 24-6-37 O S K
Tokiwa Maru 24-6-37 N Y K

FOR BASRA

Bamora 16-6-37 M M
Bandra 23-6-37 M M
Varsova 19-6-37 M M
Vita 17-6-37 M M

FOR DURBAN

Kenya 7-7-37 M M
Takliwa 23-6-37 M M

FOR KARACHI

Wartenfels 14-6-37 L Edwards

GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S City of Guilford 7-6-37
S S Tokushima Maru 7-6-37
S S Somali 7-6-37
S S Serbino 8-6-37
S S City of Johannesburg 8-6-37
S S Hashemi 8-6-37
S S Sonavati 8-6-37

EXPORTS.

Bombay, June 10.

S S Rawalpindi for London: 40 cases sandalwood oil Thos Cook; 100 bags turmeric E Manji; 610 bags g nut kernel S M Rajgor; 34 bales goat skins D Abraham; 39 cases bristles D Abraham.

For Malta: 25 bales grey cotton shirting R Shantilal.

S S Tokushima Maru for Kobe: 200 bales cotton raw A Khimji.

For Moji: 200 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha.

S S Temple Lane for Hamburg: 26 bags gum T Laxmidas; 58 bags turmeric A P Gupta; 25 bales cottonwaste clean G M Vyas; 110 bales cottonwaste clean M Chandulal; 24 bales cotton fly Barot Bros; 50 bales cotton fly N D Kaikini.

For Antwerp: 25 bales cotton fly V P Maskai; 960 bags bone meal J J Rahimtulla; 916 bags crushed bones J J Rahimtulla; 110 bales cotton grey yarn A H Diab.

For Ghent: 130 bales raw cotton H Nensey.

S S Pres. Van Bureu for Marseilles: 155 bags kang grain H Khuaram; 20 bdls beeswax Indian Produce Export; 1500 bags castorseed R Dhanji.

For Alexandetta: 48 bales cotton grey yarn A H Diab; 33 bales cotton grey yarn A E Ejel.

For New York: 198 bags gum N Mulji; 28 bags gum D Mavji; 60 bags sandal wood S Nowroji.

For Begrauth: 20 bales cotton grey yarn A E Ejel

For Suez: 45 bales cotton white shirting A H Diab.

For Alexandria: 145 bales cotton shirting A H Diab; 73 bales cotton yarn A H Diab.

For Constanzu: 25 bales cotton grey yarn A H Diab:

For Piracus: 420 bags castorseed K Devchand.

S S London Maru for Osaka: 289 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton.

200 bales cotton raw Kotak.

For Kobe: 50 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha; 50 bales cotton raw N Nagshi; 200 bales cotton raw Kotak.

S S Ranchi for Hongkong: 25 cases gandhi drugs A Virji.

For Osaka: 578 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton.

For Kobe: 358 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

S S Wartenfels for Hamburg: 60 bags gum E Mahmod; 6000 pakets myrabollam P Mathradas.

S S Ginyo Maru for Hongkong: 343 bdls gum A H Esmail; 208 bdls gum A A Abdulla; 30 bags salt peter S and Hajabhai.

For Moji: 300 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha.

For Shanghai: 100 bales cotton raw J Cotton Trading.

For Kobe 500 bales cotton raw N Nagsee; 100 bales cotton raw N Manilal; 600 bales cotton raw Kotak; 700 bales cotton raw B Gangadhar.

For Osaka: 150 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha; 700 bales cotton raw Kotak; 100 bales cotton raw B. Factories.

IMPORTS.

S S Cranfield Agents M Mackenzie from Bassein: 29029 bags rice.

From Cochin: 100 cases cashew kernels; 469 bdls coir yarn; 78 cases tea.

From Calicut: 72 jottas coir yarn.

From Tellichery: 261 bags cocoanuts.

From Manglore: 117 bags coffee; 116 cases cardomoms; 509 cases cashew kernels; 1121 bags betel nuts; 204560 pcs tiles; 25 bags pepper; 32 bags rampatry.

S S Hatipara Agents M Mackenzie from Cochin: 1069 bdls coir yarn; 490 bdls coir rope.

From Rangoon: 31996 bags rice; 100 bags joowari millet; 100 bags white flat beans; 786 pcs teak squares; 2239 pcs gurjan boards; 429 pcs teak flanks; 84870 pcs teak scantlings; 2457 bars pig lead; 303 bags betelnut; 52 cases cutch.

From Alleppy: 305 bags cocoanuts.

From Calicut: 50 bales cotton; 3000 no fire bricks.

From Mangalore: 261 bags coffee.

S S Vasna Agents M Mackenzie from Basrah: 5637 bdls wet wates; 135 bags mesh; 38 bales wool.

From Karachi: 483 bags wheat; 32 bags dry salted fish; 533 bales cotton.

S S Takliva Agents M Mackenzie from Durban: 375 cases apples; 127 cases beef.

From L Marquis: 431 ingots bars of copper.

From Mombassa: 186 bags sandal wood; 7220 bales cotton.

S S Varsoa Agents M Mackenzie from Busrah: 5498 baskets wet dates; 69 fish; 284 bags wheat flour; 118 dms 104 bags mash.

From Khoramshan: 223 bags poppy seed.

From Bushire: 207 bags poppy seed.

From Karachi: 426 bales cotton; 108 bags crushed salt; 376 bags wheat; 218 bags rawa; 57 bags pistachio nuts; 108 bags assa special; 141 bags salted bags sheep skins; 130 bags dry dates; disinfectant fluid.

S S Moncalion Agents L Triestino from Genoa: 500 bags marble stones; 76 cases olive oil; 50 cks genuine white dry; 200 bags marble dust; 50 cases hemp raw; 40 cases bicyle spikes; 60 cases white sand paper 156 case lofts material; 53 cases umbrella ribs.

From Leghom: 9696 pcs marble slabs 100 bags lithaphone; 40 barrels earth colour.

From Catania: 1200 bags sulphur.

From Naples: 100 csks citric acid.

S S Pres. Pierce Agents F F Campbell from Los Angles: 200 bales cotton.

From San Francisco: 41 cases cand salad fruits; 210 bdls cand fruits; 300 bales cotton; 355 dms lubg oil; 50 rolls asphalt roofing; 54 cases cand prirunes; 25 bdls cand sardines.

From Kobe: 300 bags dry ginger; 56 cases spun silk yarn; 22 cases celluloid bangles.

From Shanghai: 188 bags green beans; 27 cases spun silk yarn.

From Hongkong: 70 bales raw silk.

From Penang: 143 bags pearl tapioca 186 bags beel nuts.

From Singapore: 740 bags sago flour

Bearish Features Predominate Cotton Markets

Weekly Weather Report Better Than Expectation

TWELVE CENT LEVEL BELIEVED FAIR WORLD PRICE

Some Investment Buying

BOMBAY: June 10.

On Wednesday the New York Cotton Futures Market again ruled easy in heavy long liquidation and the 12 cent level was broken. The weekly weather report was better than expected, but 12 cent level is considered by many as a fair world price.

There seems to be signs of investment buying as present prices discount many bearish features.

The New York cotton futures market opened on Wednesday steady and was active and prices improved on higher Liverpool cables. Reports of more rain in portions of the Western Belt influenced local buying and covering.

Prices however broke on long liquidation, local, Wall Street and New Orleans selling and uncovering of stop-loss orders with demand poor apart from trade price fixing.

Thereafter some covering by recent sellers appeared. Finally moderate covering followed with investment buying and the market displayed steady tone.

October delivery opened at a rise of 6 points at 12.25 and improved to 12.27 which was the highest level. Later on increased selling depressed prices to 11.95 which was the lowest level but prices again rallied and the market closed at a net decline of 20 to 13 points. Spot cotton prices declined 20 points at 12.49c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was easy and closed at a decline of 21 to 18 points. Spot cotton prices lost 21 points at 12.27c per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 6 points with October 6.86. There was local covering and replacement together with Bombay buying. Later there was renewed liquidation from the Continental operators and lack of follow through buying. There was some local support but was liquidated when it was reported that excessive rains in Oklahoma were unconfirmed. The market closed at a rise of 3 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices declined 7 points at 7.07.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures market was quiet but steady. Sakels futures closed 3 points down and Uppers closed one point lower to 2 points up.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandria cotton futures market was irregular with increased selling in Ashmouni futures which declined 14 to 39 points. Sakels futures closed unchanged to 10 points down

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October highest 12.27+08 (10-17 a.m.)
New York October lowest 11.95—24 (1-26)
Liverpool October highest 6.87+07
Liverpool October lowest 6.80

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co Ltd have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York: Market weakened under continued July liquidation and selling induced by favourable weekly weather.

Weather generally favourable. Think short interest large. Trade buying principal feature. Fair prospects for a top crop.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following telegrams from their foreign friends:—

London: "Cotton believe that liquidation is over think it a good time to buy."

Liverpool: "After recent break would not follow decline but think sale on any upturns."

New York: "Weekly weather report better than expected July liquidation continuing further decline depends on continuance of good crop prospects technical position sound."

"Sentiment favours the market there seem to be signs of investment buying scarcity of contracts for sale believe that present prices discount many bearish features trading position on the long side continues to be attractive."

"Market lacks support bearish features continue predominate however twelve cent level considered by many fair world price."

Weather over U. S. Cotton Belt:
Eastern: Partly cloudy
Central: Local thundershowers
Western: Cloudy showers

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, June 9

October	12.02—17
December	11.99—17
January	11.99—17
March	12.07—15
May	12.12—13
Middling Spot	12.49—20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, June 9

July	11.87—21
October	12.01—18
December	12.06—20
Middling Spot	12.27—21

NEW YORK
New York, June 9

11 A.M. RANGES—	
July	12.21/12.21
October	12.21/12.21
December	12.20/12.19
NOON CALL—	
July	12.08
October	12.07
December	12.06

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS
New York, June 9

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U S Ports	3,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	5,000
Day's exports to the Continent	9,000
Day's exports to China and Japan	8,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, June 9

June	6.88+03
July	6.91+03
August	6.89+04
September	6.86+04
October	6.83+03
November	6.78+03
December	6.78+03
January	6.79+03
February	6.80+03
March	6.82+03
April	6.82+03
May	6.83+03
Middling Spot	7.07—07
	10-12 a.m. quotations
July	6.85
October	6.55

EGYPTIAN COTTON
Liverpool, June 9

F G F Sakellaridis—	
June	10.15
July	10.25
August	10.25
September	10.05
F G F Spot	10.90

INDIAN COTTON
Liverpool, June 9

BROACH—	
Fully Good (good staple)	5.91
Fine (good staple)	6.06
Superfine (good staple)	6.21
OOMRA—	
Fine (No. 1 staple)	5.91
Superfine (No. 1 staple)	5.96
Choice (No. 1 staple)	6.11
BENGAL—	
Good	4.74
Fully Good	4.84
Fine	4.99

LONDON STOCK EXCHANG E
London, June 9

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£71
Indian stock 3 per cent 1948	£76 1/2
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£90 1/4
Indian stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£110 1/2
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£74 3/4
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£100 7 8
War loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£100 7/8
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£109 5/8
Victory bonds 4 per cent	£108 5/8
Chartered Bank of I A and China	£15 1/2
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London reg	£120 1/2
National Bank of India	£43
P nad O Banking Corporation	£10 1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATE
London, June 9

Bank bills 3 months market rate	Unchanged
Bank bills 6 months market rate	Unchanged
Fine trade bills 3 months market rate	Unchanged
Fine trade bills 6 months market rate	Unchanged

NEW YORK COFFEE
New York, June 9

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9 1/4

LONDON RUBBER
London, June 9

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed per lb. Sellers	3 3/8

LONDON EXCHANGES
London, June 9

T T London on:—	
New York	4.93.72
Paris	110.90
Berlin	12.33 1/4
Madrid	37.50
Amsterdam	8.97 7/8
Brussels	29.27
Milan	93.80
Berne	21.60 3/4
Prague	141.75
Interest day to day loan 3/8 per cent to 1/2 per cent	
Interest 7 days' market loan 1/2 per cent	

LONDON SEEDS
London, June 9

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. June sellers	£13-2-6
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. June July sellers	£14-10-0
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. June July sellers	£15-10-0
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont c.i.f. June July sellers	£ 14-12-6
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. June July sellers	£13-17-6

LONDON PRODUCE
London, June 9

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe	unquoted
Wheat Barletta Russe May June nominal	43/9
Wheat South Australian June sellers	44/6

LINSEED OIL
London, June 9

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt June sellers	29/3
Linseed Oil naked London per cwt Sep Dec paid and buyers	28/7 1/2

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 10

Following a further fall of 17 points in New York cotton futures the local market opened to-day at Rs. 232/8 for Broach J/A delivery against last closing price of Rs. 234/4. There was scattered general long liquidation which resulted in a decline of Rs. 231/8. The undertone of the market was quiet and opeartors are awaiting further developments.

Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 9 points and it opened 7 points down. In the local market prices rallied to Rs. 232/4 but met realising. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A	232 12 0
Broach A/M	235 4 0
Oomra July	227 8 0
Oomra D/J	216 8 0
Bengal July	185 8 0
Bengal D/J	181 8 0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, June 10

	Extra Superfine	Sup Fine	FG	Good
M G—				
Bengal U P	202	199	196	193
Punjab	202	199	196	193
Oomra No. 3	233	230	227	224
C P No. 1	246	243	240	237
C P No. 2	237	234	231	228
Broach No. 2	237	235	232	229
Punjab Ame	249	247	244	241
Surat	297	295	292	289
Rajpipla	292	290	287	284
Navsari	307	305	302	299

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, June 10

Bengal Superfine	203/205
Bengal Fine	199/201
C P 1	231/33
C P 2	226/28
Arvi	226/28
Ellichpur	224/26
Berar	221/24
Khamgaon	221/24
Mulkapur	218/21
Khandesh	214/17
Jalna Sailu	214/17
Burwah Sanayad	221/24
Mathia	191/96
Broach Fine	232/37
Punjab American	232/39
Punjab 289F	302/07
Jagadia Ankleshwar	273/76
Surat	280/84
Navsari	306/08
Kampala	423/24

Indian Cotton Figures

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY
Bombay, June 10

In full-pressed bales	8-6-37	This year.	Since 1st Sept.
Khandesh			205,54
Central India	313		329,402
Barsi and Nagar	149		172,293
Hyderabad Gaorani	45		100,465
Berar	153		565,233
Central Provinces	14		113,485
Total Oomras	674		1,486,312
Dholera	495		132,097
N W Provinces			9,596
Rajputana	261		90,854
Sind Punjab	1,816		329,684
Broach	233		337,302
Coompta and Dharwar	66		57,528
Westerns Northerns	81		35,564
Cocoanada			147
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	200		14,211
Persian			14
American			12,477
Egyptian and African	2,896		354,416
Comilla, Burma and other sorts			22
Total	6,722		2,059,924

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 3rd June

In full-pressed bales	8-6-37	This year.
Europe	565	421,519
Japan and China	7,914	1,233,430
Coast Ports	55	29,328
Up-country by Rail		219,419
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		93,354
Total	8,534	1,997,350

Cotton Teji Mundi

Bombay, June 10.

Monthly Teji Mandi Broach July/Aug. Rs. 4/5
Monthly Teji Rs. 5 difference July/Aug. Re. 1
Monthly Mandi Rs. 5 difference July/Aug. Re. 1
Monthly Teji Rs. 10 difference July/Aug. Re. 1/2
Monthly Mandi Rs. 10 difference July/Aug. Re. 1/2
Yearly Teji Mandi July/Aug. Rs. 6 3/4
Yearly Teji on Rs. 250 July/Aug. Re. 1/2
Yearly Teji Mandi April/May (38) Rs. 29
Yearly Teji on Rs. 275 April/May (38) Rs. 5 1/4

Produce Receipts

Bombay, June 10

Wheat	21,997 cwts.
Linseed	7,044 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	439 cwts.
Gingellyseed	859 cwts.
Poppyseed	254 cwts.
Groundnuts	2,976 cwts.
Castorseed	1,971 cwts.
Rice	34,460 cwts.
Myrabollams	2,418 cwts.
Cottonseed	353 cwts.
Gram	957 cwts.
Joowar	491 cwts.
Barley	22 cwts.
Bajree	565 cwts.
Indian sugar	2,353 cwts.
Coal	1,955 tons.

U. S. Cotton Crop

Liverpool, June 10

Slightly warmer. Light to moderate rainfall in Eastern Belt, Memphis district, Arkansas and Oklahoma more rain expected.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, June 10

On Wednesday London gold prices declined 1/2d to £7-0-6 1/2. London Paris Exchange rate advanced 7 points at 110.90. Dollar sterling cross rate was quoted 4.93 11/16. London silver prices declined 1/16d to 29 1/8d. India sold Speculators bought and business was small. Later on the market was dull and was inclined to be offered. New York Spot silver prices declined 1/8 cent to 44 7/8 cents. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 1-2 29/64. The local market was easy with scattered selling in silver while gold was fairly steady.

GOLD

Ready	34 10 0
Jeth	34 9 0
Ashad	34 8 0

SILVER

Ready	52 5 0
Jeth	52 5 0
Ashad	52 7 0

LONDON SILVER
London, June 9

Spot	29 1/8
Forward	29 3/16

LONDON GOLD
London, June 9

Gold Bars Fine per oz	£7-0-6 1/2

Montreal Silver

Montreal, June 9

The Montreal Silver Exchange was closed.

LONDON METALS

London, June 9

Copper	£56 0 0
Lead	£22 10 0
Spelter	£21 10 0
Tin	£250 0 0

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, June 10

London market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£56-15-3
Standard copper 3 months	£58-2-6
Electrolytic copper	£64-0-0
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 43-8-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 56-8-0

Tone: Steady.

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, June 10

Yesterday Liverpool wheat market registered a sharp rise on reports of damage to North American wheat crop and unfavourable weather. The Chicago wheat market opened steady but later prices declined on realising. The local market was barely steady and quotations were as under:—

Linseed September	8 2 9
Linseed May	8 8 6
Wheat September	5 6 9
Wheat January	5 9 9
Wheat May	5 7 3

GROUNDNUTS AND SEEDS

Bombay, June 10.

Groundnuts August.—			
Opening	42	0	0
Highest	42	2	6
Lowest	41	14	3
Closing	41	15	9
Castorseeds September—			
Opening	36	7	0
Highest	36	7	0
Lowest	36	2	6
Closing	36	3	0
Cottonseed September.—			
Opening	29	10	0
Highest	29	11	9
Lowest	29	8	6
Closing	29	9	3

Groundnuts Coromandal Shelled

London, June 9

July	£14 18 9

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, June 9.

July	104 3/8d.
October	99 1/8d.
December	98 1/2d.

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, June 9

July	del 1.09 5/8
September	del 1.09 7/8
December	del. 1.11 1/2

New York Sugar

New York, June 9

September	2.46—1
December	2.49 unchanged
March	2.37+1
May	2.38 unchanged.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, June 10

Ready Javas	Rs. 15 0 0
Shipment June July	5 15 0
Shipment Aug Sept	5 12 6
Shipment Oct Dec	5 13 6
Kesar	10 15 0
Saraya	10 4 0
Java Spot	F 6.95

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 6/7th June	7,536
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-8-1936	2,853,202
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2, 720,488
Increase	132,714

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, June 10

August	80.50—60
September	80.90—60

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, June 10

June	285.70+80
August	274.90—60
December	266.50—30

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, June 10

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52	99/15
3 per cent 1951/54	101
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	102/14
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	95/7
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	105/12
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	107
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	110/8
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	117/8
3 per cent U P Bonds	96/8
3 per cent 1939/44	105/4
5 per cent 1940/43	108
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan	104/12
TAX FREES	
5 per cent 1945/55	119/6
4 per cent 1953/63	111/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	104/12
5 per cent 1935 Mysore	122/8
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
3 per cent B P T 1974	107/10
4 per cent M Deb 1974	106/12
5 per cent M Deb 1949	117/4
5 per cent 1954	129/8
6 per cent K P T 1956	129/8
6 1/2 per cent B I 1937	101/8

Note:—3 1/2 per cent paper fluctuated within a narrow range around Rs. 95/6. for the current settlement, Next settlement is annas two lower.

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

Bombay, June 10.

B C Rate T T D D 1/6 1/16

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/6 5/32
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/8
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/16
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32
NEW YORK:—
Bank's selling T T 269 1/4
Bank's buying T T 267 1/8
PARIS:—
Bank's selling T T 828
Bank's buying T T 843
JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T T 77 1/2 (1/8 lower from Aug.)
Bank's buying T T 77
AMSTERDAM:—
Bank's selling D D 67 1/4
JAVA:—
Bank's selling D D 67
HUNGKONG:—
Bank's selling D D 82 5/8
SHANGHAI:—
Bank's selling D D 81
SINGAPORE:—
Bank's selling D D 156 1/8
BERLIN:—
Bank's selling D D 91 1/2
CROSS RATE:—
New York London 4.93 5/8 9th instant
Japan Londor 1/2 10th instant
Hongkong London 1/2 27/32 10th instant
Shanghai London 1/2 15/32 10th instant
Java London 8.95 5/8 10th instant
London Paris 110.90 9th instant
London Belgium 29.27 9th instant
London Switzerland 21.60 3/4 9th instant
London Berlin 12.33 1/4 9th instant
London Stockholm 19.39 1/2 9th instant
London New York 4.93.72 9th instant
London Amsterdam 8.97 7/8 9th instant
London Italy 93.80 9th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £7-0-6 1/2 7th instant
Gold £7-0-6 1/2 9th instant
Silver London Ready 29 5/16 7th instant
Silver London Ready 29 1/8 9th instant
Silver London Forward 29 3/8 7th instant
Silver London Forward 29 3/16 9th instant
Silver New York Ready 45 7th instant
Silver New York Ready 45 9th instant
London Discounts 3 months 3/4 per cent 7th instant
London Discounts 3 months 3/4 per cent 9th instant
London Discounts 6 months 13/16 per cent 7th instant
London Discounts 6 months 13/16 per cent 9th instant
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
MONEY:—
Call 3/4 per cent.
3 months 1 1/4 per cent.
6 months 1 1/4 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, June 9

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	78 1/2
3 1/2 per cent	99 1/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	101 1/4
4 per cent 1948/53	105 3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	110 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	113 1/2
5 per cent 1942/47	111
3 per cent 1949/52	97 3/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	74 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	109 7/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	109 7/8

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, June 8

Broach J/A opening 236 highest 236 lowest 234 1/4 closing 234 1/4
Broach A/M 1938 opening 239 1/2 highest 239 1/2 lowest 236 1/4 closing 236 1/4
Oomra July opening 230 1/4 highest 230 1/4 lowest 228 1/4 closing 228 1/4
Oomra D/J opening 220 highest 220 lowest 218 1/4 closing 218 1/4
Bengal July opening 198 1/2 highest 198 1/2 lowest 196 3/4 closing 196 3/4
Bengal D/J opening 183 1/2 highest 183 1/2 lowest 182 3/4 closing 182 3/4
Tejimandi for Broach J/A (21-6-37) Rs. 4 1/2
Tejimandi for Broach J/A (30-6-37) Rs. 6 1/2
Tejimandi for Broach April May (31-3-38) Rs. 28

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, June 9

SAKELS—	
July	16.08—6
November	16.46+1
ASHMOUNI—	
June	17.31—19
August	15.75—87
December	14.34—23
GIZA—	
July	17.35+7
November	16.76—92

Scattered Selling In Steel Shares

Restricted Business And Narrow Fluctuations

OPERATORS AWAIT FRESH DEVELOPMENTS

BOMBAY: June 10.

In the absence of any fresh development, the local Share Bazar ruled quiet but steady and fluctuations were comparatively narrow.

Professional Operators are not inclined to increase their risks on the either side and the market seemed to be featureless.

Foreign advices did not show any important developments. Reassuring statements regarding gold are discouraging sellers while absence of follow-up on the constructive side resulted into narrow markets.

The undertone of the market was good and the market is likely to respond to favourable news.

Tata Steel Dfds. fluctuated between Rs. 1,430 and Rs. 1,475. Ordinary shares also moved within a narrow range around Rs. 337. In other Sections business was slow and uninteresting.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, June 10.

	Rs.	as.
100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 8)	296	4
250 BOM DYEING (Rs. 25)	876	4
100 CENTURY	180	10
100 CEN. INDIA (Rs. 4)	258	2
100 COLABA (Rs. 5)	169	6
100 Cooria	107	8
250 David	75	0
250 Dawn (Rs. 10)	360	0
1 E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0	6
100 Finlay (Rs. 2-8)	133	2
100 GOKAK (Rs. 2-8)	185	0
1000 Hindustan (Rs. 75)	1650	0
100 Indore	50	10
100 Khatau (Rs. 2)	86	4
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 8)	301	14
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	570	0
250 Madras United	11	0
1000 Morarji (nil)	905	0
250 Model	55	8
50 MYSORE (Rs. 3)	110	0
200 NEW GREAT (nil)	228	2
100 Oosmanshahi (Re. 1)	48	0
100 Phoenix (10)	300	0
25 SASSOON SILK (Rs. 2)	62	8
1000 Sholapur (Rs. 50)	2050	0
50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 1-2)	85	10
100 SWADESHI (Rs. 4)	235	0
100 Swan (nil)	104	6
500 Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1,325	0
1000 Western (Rs. 40.)	905	0
BANKS.		
50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	110	0
25-50 Central (As. 12)	31	8
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1,532	8
125-500 I. Conty (Rs. 7-8)	376-14	
50-100 Indian (Rs. 2-8)	137-0	
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 3-8)	127	4
5 Union (As 4)	5	10
CEMENTS		
100 Associated	149	0
10 BUNDI (Rs. 10)	37	12
100 Coimbatore (Rs. 10)	221	4
70 Gwalior (Rs. 4)	129	6
160 INDIAN (Rs. 24)	473	12
	2250	0
	2822	8
100 KATNI ORD. (Rs. 10)	380	0
75 Okha (Rs. 12)	297	8
10 PUNJAB (As. 12)	27	6
100 SHAHABAD (Rs. 15)	469	6
70 United (Rs. 5)	153	8
INSURANCE		
80-500 Empire (Rs. 14)	1005	0
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12)	14	12
15-75 New India (Rs. 4)	42	14
20 Mercantile	56	0
200 Oriental (125)	5455	0
10-50 Vulcan (As. 8)	7	14
ELECTRIC		
100 Ahmedabad Old (6)	172	8
1,000 Andhra Valley Rs. 45)	1660	0
10 Ajmer (As. 4)	13	8
50 B'BAY TRAM (Rs. 2-8)	151	4
10 Broach	14	4
100 Karachi (4)	277	8
100 Poona (4)	285	0
100 Surat (Rs 6)	208	12
100 TATA HYDRO (Rs. 5)	178	2
1000 TATA POWER (Rs. 40)	1395	0
RAILWAYS		
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	910	0
100 C. Province	97	0
100 Dhond Baramati	102	0
100 Gujarat	93	4
100 Mandra Bhon	97	8
100 Pachora Jamner	94	8
100 Sara Sirajgunje	101	0
500 Tapti Valley	766	4
MININGS		
10 SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 8)	61	0
30 TATA STEEL DEF. (Rs. 7-8)	1450	0
75 TATA STEEL ORD. (Rs. 6)	336	0
MISCELLANEOUS		
100 ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	305	0
50 Bom. Sugar (Rs. 7)	163	12
200 B'bay Safe Dep (Rs. 40)	900	0
250 BOM STEAM (Rs 13-12)	273	12
125 B. BURMA (Rs. 12-8)	690	0
50 Do Conty. (Rs. 6)	232	8
2sh. Br. B. Petrol (nil)	5-2-0	
50 B TELEPHONE (Rs. 1-8)	115	4
9 Burma Corp (As. 8)	11	10
2sh. Indian Copper	3	5
10 India I. and Steel	43	0
100 I. BLEACHING (Rs. 3)	133	2
50 I. Invest Trust (Rs. 2)	49	0
100 I Radio Defd (12)	590	0
100 I Radio Ord. (15)	580	0
1000 Port Canning (Rs 25)	612	8
15 Scindia (Re. 1)	25.	11
30 PREMIER CON:	90	0
25 Tata Oil (nil)	28	8
PREFERE:		
7 p.c Andhra Valley	320	0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	302	8
7 p.c. Bom. Tram (TF.)	84	8

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, June 10

Bombay Dyeing (881/4)	876	875	876
Century (183/12)	181	180	
Central India (262/8)	261	257	258
Kohinoor (303/12)	301	302	301
New Great (231/4)	231	228	
Simplex (87/8)	87	85	
Swadeshi (237/8)	236	235	
Bundi (37/12)	37/12		
I Cement (482/8)	482	475	472 473
Punjab (27/10)	27/6		
Shahabad (472/8)	472	469	
Andhra (1655)	1655		
Tata Hydro (178/7)	178		
Tata Power (1408/4)	1397	1400	1392 1395
Tram Ord (151/4)	151/14	151/4	
T Steel Defd (1495)	1465	1455	1470 1435
1455 1447 1465 1447 1450			
T Steel Ord (341)	336	335	337 337 338
337 335/8 336			
Tata Steel 2nd pref (177/12)	178		
Bellapur (165/10)	165	163	
B Steam (275)	275	273	
B Burma (700)	698	697	688 692 690

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, June 9

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amr Water Works Com	17
Ame Power and Light Com	3
Ame Forn Power Pfd 7 per cent	49
Electric P and Light 7 per cent Pfd	99
Electric Bond Common	15
Columbia Gas	12
United Power and Light	5
Int Tel and Tel	11
Northern S Power A	18
American Tel and Tel	168 1/4
Western Union Telg	56 3/4
Chesapeake and Ohio Railway	58
Canadian Pacific Railway	13
Erie Railway	17
Great North Pfd Railway	54
New York Central Railway	43 1/2
Union Pacific Railway	140
Delware and Hudson	44
Graham Paige	4
Japanese 6 1/2 per cent 1954	100 1/2
Bethelehem Steel	26
Crucible Steel	63
Ludlum Steel	31 1/2
Republic Steel	35
United S Steel	100
Amr Car Foundry	55
Youngstown Sheet	33
Anaconda Copper Mining	54
Int Nickel of Canada	56 1/2
Chrysler	111
General Motors	53 1/4
General Electric	33 1/4
Radio Corporation	9
American Radiator	21
Firestone Rubber	23
Consolidated Oil	23
Plymouth Oil	27
Socony Oil	19 1/2
National Dairy.	20
Amr Tob B	77
Chase Bank	50 1/2
National City Bank	44
Amerex	26 1/2
Sun Life of Canada	650
Japanese 5 1/2 per cent 1965	99 1/4

Slightly irregular market affected by unfavourable strike news. General Motors sold 220,000 units 5 months sales amount 890,000 units. Turnover 620,000 shares.

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: July 208 October 180 at cross rate 4.93 11/16
Bombay Liverpool: Broach J/A 1937 232/8 Liverpool July 6.82 Rs. 64 1/2 at exchange 1/6
Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1938 234/8 Liverpool May 1938 6.74 Rs. 59 at exchange 1/6
Bombay New York: Broach J/A 1937 232/8 New York July 11.99 Rs. 37 1/2 at cross rate 4.93 11/16
Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1938 234/8 New York May 12.12 Rs. 38 1/2 at cross rate 4.93 11/16

5 p.c. Central India (T.F.)	508	12
7 p.c. Katni 1st	138	2
7 p.c Katni 2nd (T.F.)	146	4
7 1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	14	0
6-1/4 p.c Prem Const 1st	104	8
6 1/4 p.c. Prem Const 2nd	99	8
7 p.c Tata Hydro	150	0
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1542	8
6 p.c Tata Steel 1st	200	0
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	178	0
7 p.c. Vishnu	650	0
DEBENTURES		
3-3/4 p.c Andhra Valley	101	0
6 p.c Andhra Valley	110	0
4 p.c Bom Telephone	51	12
7 p.c. Sholapur	81	4
6 p.c Tata Hydro	110	0

(Last Dividend in Brackets and Capital letters indicate shares ex forward List.)

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BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1937

Nariman And Congress Party Leadership

Deo And Patwardhan Explain Sirdar's Telegrams

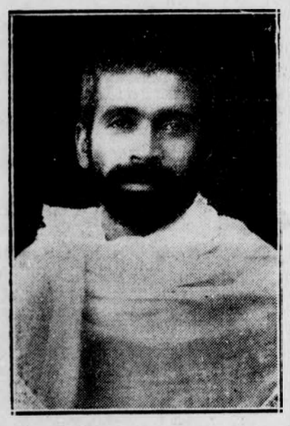
POONA: June 9.

The following is the full text of the statement issued by Mr. Shankerrao Deo, President of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee and Mr. Achyut Patwardhan, members of the Congress Working Committee, in connection with the Nariman and Congress Party leadership controversy:—

"We are surprised that a certain section of the Press is trying to revive the unfortunate controversy regarding the election of the Leader of the Congress Party in the Bombay Legislature.

"It is a very cheap effort at sensation-mongering on the basis of certain telegrams sent by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel on the 9th March to Mr. Deo and Mr. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande. With all the airs of a sleuth-hound this ingenious attempt sets to trace the "story" behind these telegrams. Lest unwary be taken in by these facsimile reprints of the telegrams, etc., we are setting down the events leading to the telegrams in their correct perspective.

"The Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee met on the 7th March to decide the office issue and recommended by a majority of two votes that Congress should not accept office in the Provincial Legislatures. At the same meeting, it was found out that the majority of the members of the newly-elected legislatures favoured the acceptance of office.



Shankarrao Deo.

"But on the 8th March, the "Associated Press of India" flashed out a message, based on certain informal conversations of some of these members of the Legislature, who had met at a tea-party.

"We quote the message in full:

"Poona, March 8. An informal meeting of the newly-elected Congress M.L.As of Maharashtra was held here this morning and, it is reported, decided that the Congress should accept office. The meeting also discussed the formation of a ministry expressing the opinion that Maharashtra should be given due representation in the ministry, according to its strength in the Legislature.

"It recommended the name of Mr. K. F. Nariman for the Premiership and held that if the inclusion of a non-Congressman in the ministry was insisted on, Congress should refuse to form a ministry."

Jaundiced Vision

"Neither of us know anything about these tea-party talks. But Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel felt that it was highly demoralising that the members of the legislature should start the job of deciding the spoils of office at the very next morning, after the decision of the M.P.C.C. against offices and before the A.I.C.C. had arrived at any decision in the matter. And as the President of the Congress Parliamentary Board, he felt it his duty to call for an explanation about this lose talk which often leads to provincial rivalries; this was all the more so in a province where the Congress Party had just a bare majority and where the morals of the party had to be maintained vigilantly.

"To attempt to read in the telegram anything more than this is merely betraying a jaundiced vision that always looks for some excuse or the other to rake up issues that have been set at rest after full consideration by the Working Committee.

"The talk of deciding ministries offended us not any the less and on inquiry, we found out that mere informal talk of a few members was picked up by the Press without any further investigation. The news was duly corrected on the following day. All the same, it was quite normal that Sardar Patel should call for an explanation in the matter.

More Weighty Issues

"We hope that it will be clear that there were important issues weighing on our minds than mere personal controversies. It is hardly fair therefore to read back into the telegram sinister motives, the subject matter of which had not yet come up.

If any of us were out to "down" Mr. Nariman, we would normally have used the opportunity of the 7th March gathering to initiate a whispering campaign against him. If plot there was, it should have begun to take shape then. That it was never our desire to start any canvassing may easily be proved by our indifference to the meetings and talks of these members. But distribution of and demand for ministries, etc. in the face of an adverse decision of the M. P. C. C. and before the A. I. C. C. had settled the issue was a matter worthy of serious notice, and hence the telegram and the anxiety to know all the facts personally."—United Press.

Achyut Patwardhan.

CENTRAL ASSEMBLY BYE-ELECTION RESULT

"Zamindar" Proprietor Secures Gauba's Seat

LAHORE, June 10.

Maulana Zaffrali Khan, Proprietor of the "Zamindar" and leader of the Ithihad-I-Millat Party has been elected to the Central Legislative Assembly to-day from East Central Punjab Mohammedan Constituency in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. K. L. Gauba following his election to the Punjab Legislative Assembly.

The counting of votes resulted as follows:—Maulana Zaffrali Khan—915 votes; Mian Abdul Aziz (Congress)—ten votes. Mian Abdul Aziz forfeits his security.

It is recalled that on the eve of polling Mian Abdul Aziz withdrew from the contest accepting the results of lots cast by an Arbitration Board appointed at the instance of certain members of the Unionist Party.—A. P.

Women And Youth Killed In Storm

CALCUTTA, June 10.

The report of a severe tornado which passed over a dozen villages in the interior of the Mymensingh District in East Bengal on Tuesday last has been received here. Many big trees were uprooted and numerous houses have been levelled to the ground.

One woman was killed in Maishaunda village, while the dead body of a young man was seen being carried down to the Kangsha river. Several boats, moored near a village market, could not be traced after the storm, and considerable anxiety prevails about the fate of the occupants of the boats.

A Bankura message says that four wagons of a goods train in B. D. Railway were derailed on Thursday evening, as a result of the severe storm that passed over that district. One woman received serious injuries by the fall of her house roof due to the storm, to which she succumbed subsequently in hospital.

HURRICANE HAVOC IN CHITRAL

SIMLA, June 10.

A terrible hurricane is reported to have swept over Droash Military Cantonment in Chitral on 22nd ultimo, causing damage to the barracks and uprooting trees and telegraph posts.—United Press.

SURPRISE SHOWERS AT VILE PARLE

(From Our Correspondent).

VILE-PARLE: June 10.

Sleepers in open and oppressed by heat must have been put to great inconvenience last night at Vile-Parle, when exactly at 3-15 a.m. Jupiter Pluvius felt pleased and sent down a sharp shower over Vile-Parle East.

The horizon all round was almost clear and stars were twinkling in their matutinal grandeur, yet the descent of rain was such that eaves began to flow in full force.

But, alas! this all heartening experience was transient and rain stopped after ten minutes.

It was surprising that all this happened only in Eastern portion of the Queen of Suburbs, while residents of West were left high and dry and hot.

Nobody can yet definitely forecast when Monsoon will set in Or, are such freakish surprise showers to be reckoned as the start of monsoon.

FIGHTING IN SINKIANG

But British Consulate In Kashgar Safe

SIMLA, June 10.

Fragmentary reports about the happenings in Sinkiang after the departure of General Mahbub indicate that the mutiny among the Tungan troops has resulted in certain amount of fighting. Although details about the trouble are still obscure, it appears the mutiny has practically subsided.

Official intimation has been received that the British Consulate in Kashgar has not been in any danger.—United Press.

(Continued from Col. 7).

manliness of a very high order.

But practical politicians who are out for great things and are playing for high stakes, for whom the honour, the safety and the freedom of their country is far more important than their own personal so-called self-respect and dignity; they play up like men and fight to the last ditch and die fighting, if necessary.

Turn us out if you dare: incur the odium of the world if you want: we will not "resign." We will serve our country to the last, till you make it impossible for us to do so, for we cannot afford to give the impression to the world that we have meekly "resigned" and quietly retired finding the task too heavy for ourselves. Oh no, thanks we know the game and we will not yield: you must "dismiss" us, or—as will be the inevitable and more desirable alternative —"resign" yourself.

Professor P. Seshadri, Principal of the Ajmer College, who will lead the Indian Delegation to the 7th Biennial World Conference of Education, to be held in Tokyo.

HIMALAYAN EXPEDITIONS GALORE

Scientists From Germany Austria And Italy For India

SIMLA, June 10.

A number of Himalayan expeditions are operating this year. A German-Australian expedition organised by the Alpine Club under the lead of Dr. Weir is already at work in Nanga Parbat.

Mr. Shifton will shortly proceed to the Karakoram Range for scientific investigations while Mr. Smythe, who has taken part in previous expeditions, is proceeding early in July to Garhwal and Kumaon to collect plants.

Prof. Tucci has been deputed by the Royal Academy of Italy to visit Gyantse, where he will be engaged in historical and archaeological researches. Prof. Tucci has recently arrived in India.—United Press.

Allegations Against Kitchlew

LAHORE, June 9.

Dr. S. D. Kitchlew, Bar-at-law, M.L.A., figured as respondent in an election petition filed by Sh. Mohammad Sadiq before the election tribunal presided over by Mr A. R. Cornelius I.C.S., Sessions Judge.

Dr. Khatri, Sh. Hassam-ud-Din and the petitioner were candidates in the Amritsar City Mahommedan constituency. Dr. Kitchlew was declared elected.

The petitioner made allegations of corrupt practices including personation, bribery, false statements by means of posters and platform. He alleged that the agents of the respondent took the voters to the mosque and made them take oaths that they would only vote for the respondent. Voters were made to swear on the holy "Quoran" to vote for the respondent. The respondent and his agents organised a virulent campaign of abuse against the petitioner. Threats of divine displeasure were held out and the agents of the respondent made untrue statements before thousands of people at public meetings.

Another allegation made by the petitioner was that the Presiding Officers at all polling stations allowed double voting and disallowed objections made by the petitioner on the ground that they had such instructions from higher authorities.

Dr. Kitchlew filed particulars and further hearing was adjourned till 15th June.—United Press.

NADIA MILL CLOSED DOWN.

CALCUTTA, June 10.

The Nadia mill in Naihati, Barrackpore Sub-Division had to be closed down to-day as a result of a number of men belonging to one of the departments having downed tools.—A. P.

ANOTHER LIMERICK!

Poets do blush and express surprise,
They're unable to detect her disguise;
But Oh! look at her nose,
And don't say you "Suppose",
That you are "going to ...e First Prize.

"THIS? OR THAT" COMPETITION
WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE ON

16TH JUNE 1937

SEE SUNDAY "CHRONICLE"

WHY CONGRESS INSISTS ON DIMISSAL OF MINISTERS

"As Practical Politicians Congressmen Know Country's Freedom Is More Important Than Personal Dignity," Says Sri Prakash

Sri **Prakash, M.L.A., writes:—**

The whole controversy on the political impasse or crisis or whatever high-sounding name one may like to give it, seems to have narrowed down to just the simple issue as to whether Ministers should be dismissed by the Governor when he disagrees with them or should the Ministers themselves resign when they find the Governor does not like them.

Many persons are holding up their hands in holy horror at this distinction without a difference or this attempt to find out the elusive chasm that divides tweedledum from tweedledee. But I fear the question is neither so funny nor so unreasonable.

I have always found it helpful to understand public problems in the light of domestic situations. So let us begin by taking the relationship of a husband and a wife. If there is a sharp difference, the husband is anxious that the wife should go away of her own accord, that is, 'resign' while the wife is equally anxious that the husband should turn her out if he dares, that is, 'dismiss' her.

Why is that so? Simply because if the wife were to leave of her own accord, that is 'resign,' the world is bound to think and say that she must have been to blame when she sneaks out like that; and that it is really a good riddance for the long suffering husband. But if the husband were to kick his wife out, that is 'dismiss' her, the whole neighbourhood will turn against the husband and call him a scoundrel who so ruthlessly behaves towards a loving and devoted wife. Therefore a wife will always prefer to give a chance to the husband to turn her out rather than to submit her resignation and walk-out quietly.

Master And Servant

Let us take some other illustrations. The master and the servant are at war. The master is anxious that the servant should 'resign' and go away. The servant on the other hand is equally anxious that the master should turn him out, 'dismiss' him, if he does not like him.

Why is that so? Again the same human problem arises. The master lacks courage to send away his servant who has possibly the sympathy of other servants and even the master's own friends. He wants that the servant himself should 'resign' so that he may be able to say to everyone that he himself was blameless; that he was willing to keep the servant on; but that he was helpless as the servant himself went away.

Zamindar And Tenant

Let us go further. Let us take the example of the relationship of the zamindar and his tenant.

When the zamindar does not like a tenant he is most anxious that the tenant should 'resign', for the resignation would mean a voluntary severance of relationship for which blame, if any, would be attached to the tenant himself. Law would be on the zamindar's side as well as public sympathy. The tenant on the other hand, is always anxious that if the relationship is to cease, the Zamindar must take the odium of evicting him, 'dismissing' him, for then the sympathy will be for the tenant and not for the Zamindar.

I know of cases of both private masters and zamindars who have made a hell of the life of a servant or a tenant and hectored him into 'resigning', having not the courage to ask him to go, or made life so impossible for him that he may be forced to 'resign' himself not daring to 'dismiss', though ordinarily one would think that that should be the easiest thing in the world. It is thus that the servant or the tenant prefers 'dismissal' and eviction to 'resignation' and the landlord or master just the opposite.

Edward Incident Recalled

Lastly, let us come to the recent domestic crisis of England.

There is absolutely no doubt in my mind that during the fateful week preceding King Edward VIII's abdication, there was a tremendous tussle between him and his Prime Minister—now happily gone into his retirement—each wanting the other to 'resign' and each insisting on the other to 'dismiss' him if he dared.

The problem was a simple one and could have been decided within a few minutes at the very start. Why did so many days intervene; so many 'pour parlers' take place; so many interviews; so much rigmarole; so much talk and speculation? Surely the Prime Minister could have moved Parliament holding it as he did in the hollow of his hand, to turn out the King just as he made it accept the Bill of Abdication.

Dicey, the eminent writer on English Constitution, has said for all time, that the only thing Parliament cannot do, is to make a man a woman and a woman a man. It can 'dismiss' a King as much as it can accept his 'resignation'.

Baldwin triumphed for he had not either to 'resign' himself or 'dismiss' the King; and Edward lost for he could not make Baldwin "resign" nor force him to "dismiss" the King. He had to resign himself: he could not "dismiss" Baldwin.

Dismissal And Resignation

And then if there is no differences between the two why are the Governors so insistent that they should not be compelled to "dismiss" their ministers, who must "resign" instead. If this is a small and insignificant matter, why not give in?

The Congress is proverbially cussed; let it have its way. Congress Ministers may be persons without self-respect and unable to appreciate the requirements of proper dignity! If, so, how does it matter to you? Let us grant that they are so and let us help them to have their way if they must, and send them to oblivion with well-merited obloquy!

No, there must be something more than that otherwise what is all this pother about? Yes, we must always stand for being turned out and refuse to offer our resignation. Let those who say that it is more dignified and self-respecting to resign rather than be turned out, let them lay the unction on their souls of gentle-

(Continued in Col. 3.)

Bill To Amend Sec. 124-A

Resolutions To End Simla Exodus And Release Of Politicals

HOSHIARPUR, June 8.

Sardar Hari Singh, M.L.A., has given notice of a Bill to amend Section 124-A, I.P.C. to reduce the maximum sentences for an offence under section mentioned to one year's rigorous imprisonment or fine.

His resolutions recommending the abandonment of Simla exodus, release of political prisoners, restoration of Jagirs, properties and pensions confiscated under the old regime in connection with political movements have already been admitted by the Speaker.

Sardar Hari Singh has further given notice of his intention to move resolutions recommending the appointment of a Committee of the House to enquire into and report on what steps should be taken to apply the principles of income-tax to land revenue, a Committee to enquire and report as to the methods that should be adopted to meet the growing menace of subsidence of sub-soil water level in the Doaba, and recommending the revocation of the order against the entry of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan into the Punjab, and another expressing dissatisfaction of the House against the scheme of Provincial Autonomy.—United Press.

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